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LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 1, 1921

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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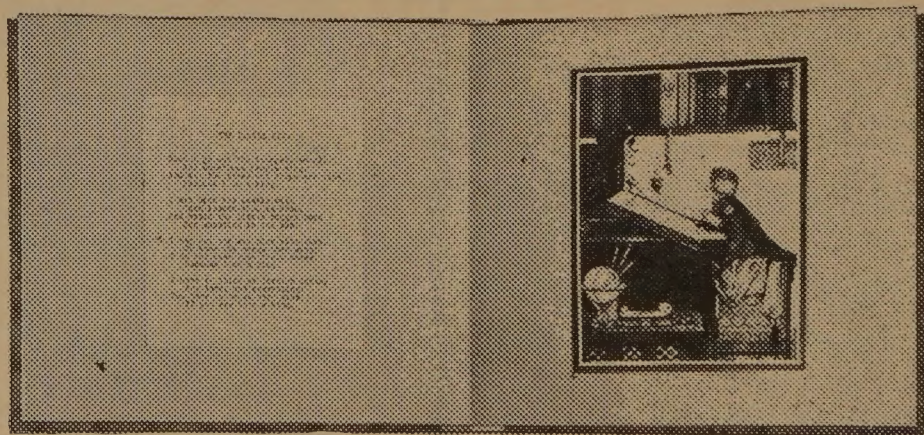
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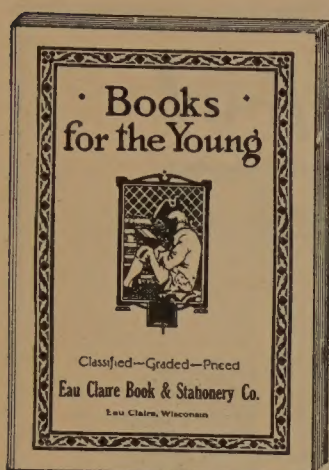
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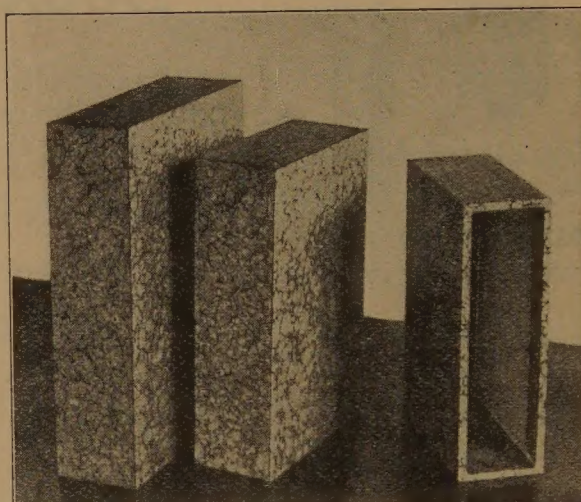
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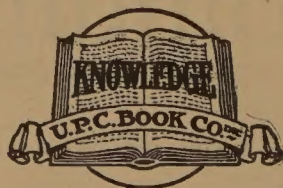


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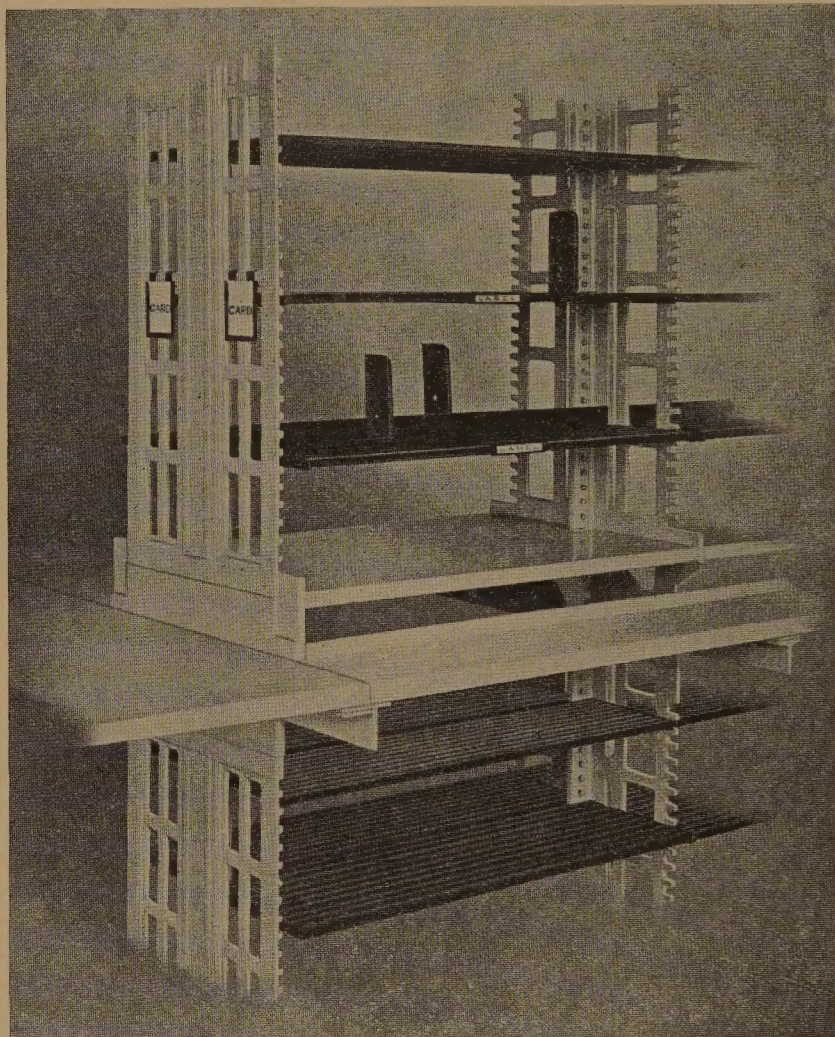
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Yiddish Literature

The A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born is making a definite effort to bring together such information as will be helpful to librarians, and to make it available for the widest possible usefulness. The following group of articles on Yiddish literature is the first results of our work to be published. They will be followed at brief intervals by articles on other literatures and on methods of work with various immigrant groups. The second article, on library work with the Poles, will probably appear in the January 15th number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

David Pinski is probably the most distinguished Yiddish writer and we are very fortunate to be able to present an authoritative article from his pen. Jennie Meyrowitz is a member of the staff of the Rivington Street Branch of the New York Public Library. Miss Meyrowitz has compiled also a list of Yiddish books now available for purchase in this country. Librarians interested in this list or in other aspects of Yiddish work are invited to write to the Chairman of the Committee, Eleanor E. Ledbetter, at the Broadway Branch Library, Cleveland.

Modern Yiddish Literature

By DAVID PINSKI

MODERN Yiddish literature is the youngest of all literatures, tho the people creating it is the oldest of all peoples. The man known as its founder died only recently and is affectionately called by all "Grandfather." Unique, indeed, is the progress it has made. The first essay on Yiddish literature, which appeared in a German-Jewish magazine in 1900, enumerates a scant dozen names of Jewish writers. By the year 1917 the list had grown to nearly two hundred.

The Yiddish language is quite old. It is a middle high German dialect whose beginnings go back to the distant obscurity of the Middle Ages, mixed mainly with Hebrew, to which have been added many Slavic and occasional English, French, and even Spanish words. Also as a written language it is ancient. An anthology of five hundred years of Yiddish poetry, recently published, contains poems written in Yiddish five hundred years ago.

But as a literary language, as a language in which literature is being created, the works of the written human word, which direct themselves to the soul and heart of man in artistic form æsthetic in tone and style, it made its début in 1863, in a story by the "Grandfather," Sholom Jacob Abramowitz, who is better known under his *nom de plume* of Mendelev Mocher Sphorim (Mendelev the Bookseller).

For fully twenty years Mendelev stood almost alone, childless. All that was written during that period was trashy and worthless. Just ten years after the appearance of the first book by Mendelev the literary market began to be flooded with stories and novels by the father of the Yiddish dime novel, Nochum Mayer Shaikewitz, known under his pen name as Shomer. Not only did the Yiddish language during that period fail to grow to more beautiful forms and greater wealth, but it actually degenerated into complete formlessness and particular ugliness. But in 1883 Mordecai Spektor and the highly gifted Solomon Rabinowitz (Sholom Aleichem, whom efforts were made to impress upon the minds of the Americans by the nickname of the "Jewish Mark Twain") made their appearance. These two joined the "Grandfather" in the work of spinning the thread of Yiddish literature. These two also have to their credit the publications of almanacs which served as a center for the rallying of the best creative forces in Yiddish. But it was in the brilliant and highly cultured J. L. Perez, a man with wide horizons and great universality, that Yiddish literature won in 1891 a power which by its stimulating and inspiring effect raised it to its present level.

In its substance Yiddish literature is purely Jewish. It takes its themes from Jewish life, from the present as well as from Jewish history,

Jewish joys and Jewish sorrows, the joys and sorrows of the individual Jew as well as those of the people collectively. Rarely does a Jewish poet drift into a foreign life, and very few are those who have done so.

In its form Yiddish literature has during its short history passed thru the most varied schools, from the simplest naturalism to the most misty and hazy symbolism. The "Grandfather" began in 1863 as a chastising and moralizing preacher. Spektor and Sholom Aleichem succeeded him as realists, the former scant in colors, the latter very rich, but J. L. Perez alone represents several schools, several tendencies. He is realist, romanticist, symbolist, mysticist. His successors divided his heritage and took different courses. The only new trails opened since his advent are the historical drama and the historical sketch. Ancient Jewish history is the only field not touched by Perez as an artist.

The short story predominates in Yiddish literature. The "Grandfather" and his two disciples, Spektor and Sholom Aleichem, began their literary activities with longer stories and novels. But J. L. Perez had patience for the short story only, and those who have followed him have likewise failed to develop energy for larger works. But of late years the Yiddish novel has begun to come into its own. In Russia David Bergelson and Sholom Asch are its prominent progenitors; the novel of the latter, "Motke the Vagabond," has just appeared in English translation. In America we have David Ignatof and J. Oppatshu.

Yiddish literature is very rich in lyrics, rich in quantity as well as in quality. The number of poems received by an editor of a Yiddish publication is quite formidable. One might almost assume that all Jews are writing poems. But it is not an exaggeration to say that there are more than a score of high-grade talents, God-inspired poets. The non-Yiddish world heard first of Morris Rosenfeld, but he has long been outdistanced by many highly gifted poets.

Yiddish literature is poorest in its drama. In Russia, the motherland of the modern Yiddish literature, the Yiddish theater was forbidden by the Czar's régime. That, naturally, did not have the effect of encouraging the writing of dramas. Besides, Yiddish literature has developed under the influence of the Russian literature, which is more epic than dramatic. Russian literature attained its position among the literatures of the world by its great novels, not by its dramas.

It was in 1899, after a few years as a student in Berlin University, where I became closely acquainted with German literature, which is more dramatic than epic, that I escaped from the yoke of the novelette and took up the drama. Later

came Perez Hirschbein, who for a long time was exclusively a playwright; and also J. L. Perez and Sholom Asch soon applied themselves to the drama. In America, where the Yiddish theater was as free as any other, and where the Yiddish stage offered great commercial opportunities, Jacob Gordin began his career as playwright in the middle of the '90s.

Geographically Yiddish literature is divided into two parts, the Russian and the American. But they are not as separate and distinct literatures as are the English and the American. They are one literature going thru one course of development. The American-Yiddish writers are without exception immigrants from Russia, Poland and Galicia. They take their themes and plots largely from their old homes. The lexicon of Yiddish literature, which was published in Warsaw in 1914, shows no distinction. We are closely bound with one aim and purpose: To stand among the literatures of the world independently and self-sustainingly as a distinct Jewish literature.

Present Day Yiddish Literature

By JENNIE MEYROWITZ

WITHIN the last decade, a new school of writers has arisen, the so-called "Young" group, so named after a periodical, *Jugend* (Youth), of which only the first three issues appeared. Those gathered around it were young writers who strove to break away from the old traditions of Yiddish literature. According to them, that literature had been too objective; it had given too little expression to the personality of the author and had suffered from a lack of intimacy between the author and his reader. It had also been too narrowly nationalistic. We are not only Jews, they argued, since we have absorbed much of the culture of the European nations among whom we dwelt for centuries; and it is not only the Jewish but also the non-Jewish world whose aspirations we voice. They strove to emancipate themselves from the proletarian tendencies of earlier Yiddish literature in America and made theirs a movement of art for art's sake. After the appearance of *Jugend*, this group crystallized and published larger almanacs, until with the publication of *Shriften* they began to exert a marked influence on Yiddish literature in Europe and America.

Of the writers of fiction, the following are most prominent. David Ignatoff, as editor of *Shriften*, is the representative of the group. In his first novel, the Whirlpool, the hero moves between dream life and reality to such an extent that the border line between the two is almost effaced. Tho his plans are thwarted by

the force of circumstances, he nevertheless reaches his goal in the land of dreams, the land of all lands. This philosophy of the "Land of Dreams" is the credo of David Ignatoff.

I. Raboi is noted for his love of the land that breathes thru his novels. In a rugged, primitive, almost biblical way, he writes about the farmers of the West and of New England. He also writes much and lovingly about animal life in which field he has no rival in Yiddish literature.

"J. Opatoshu," to quote the Cambridge History of American Literature, "is not a traditional Ghetto writer. He has been called the originator of the Yiddish historical novel."

M. Chaimovitch is an eloquent, fluent writer. His field is the psychological novel.

The "Young" school is strongly represented in poetry and has produced several highly talented writers, among whom Mani Leib ranks first. He is the most lyrical of the Yiddish poets of today and has brought the Yiddish language to its highest perfection.

Zisho Landau writes about subjects of everyday life but often chooses daring themes, as does also M. L. Halpern, whose power of language is remarkable. Others to be noted are Joseph Rolnik, the idyllic poet, and H. Leivik, poet-mystic, who is by some considered the foremost poet of the "Young" school.

Translations from foreign literatures have always made a strong appeal to the Yiddish reading public. Many of the standard works of fiction, drama, sociology, etc., have been translated. The Yiddish reader is very responsive to the best in foreign literatures as well as in his own, and therefore only the best should be offered him.

As far as book-making is concerned, the make-up of Yiddish books in America is far superior to anything that has been done in Europe in that respect. Practically all Yiddish books published here are issued in cloth covers, tho many of them may be had also in paper covered editions. The almanacs "Shriften" are illustrated by men of modernist tendencies and have set a new standard in the artistic make-up of Yiddish books.

Yiddish Papers and Periodicals

COMPILED BY JENNIE MEYROWITZ

THE Yiddish newspaper occupies a very important place in the life of the Jewish community. The majority of the readers of Yiddish do not read any other literature and as a consequence the Yiddish dailies, besides carrying the regular news and devoting much space to Jewish and international problems, print nov-

els, short stories, articles on popular science, literary criticism, etc. The aim of these newspapers is to give their readers a general education.

PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK

- Americaner (American). Weekly. Est. 1905. Published by *Jewish Morning Journal*, 77 Bowery. Family journal: literary and informative.
- Day. Daily. Est. 1914. Ed. William Edlin, 183 East Broadway. National. Non-partisan in politics.
- Forward. Daily. Est. 1877. Ed. Abraham Cahan. Published by the Forward Association, 175 East Broadway. Socialist.
- Freie Arbeiter Stimme (Voice of free labor). Weekly. Est. 1899. Ed. 24 Rutgers St. Labor and literary.
- Grosser Kudes (Big stick). Humorous weekly. Est. 1908. Ed. Jacob Marinoff, 177 East Broadway.
- Jewish Daily News. Daily. Est. 1885. Ed. G. Publick, 185-187 East Broadway. Republican in politics. Orthodox Zionist. Has an English section.
- Jewish Morning Journal. Daily. Est. 1902. Ed. Peter Wiernik, 77-79 Bowery. Republican in politics. Orthodox.
- Kinder Journal. Juvenile monthly. Pub. by Shalom Alekem School Association.
- Kinderland (Child land). Juvenile monthly. Published by the Educational Dept. of Workman's Council.
- Neie Welt (New world). Weekly. Est. 1913. Organ of Jewish Socialist Federation of America. 175 East Broadway.
- Wecker. Weekly. Ed. B. C. Vladeck. Socialist. 175 East Broadway.
- Wort. Weekly. Ed. Setzer, 175 East Broadway. Literary.
- Zeit. Daily. Est. 1920. Ed. David Pinski. 153 East Broadway. Zionist labor.
- Zukunft (Future). Monthly. Est. 1892. Ed. A. Liesin. Pub. by Forward Association, 175 East Broadway.

PUBLISHED IN OTHER AMERICAN CITIES

- Forward. Daily. Pub. by Forward Association, Chicago. Socialist.
- Jewish Courier. Daily. Ed. Dr. Melamed. Chicago. Orthodox.
- Jewish Press. Daily. Cleveland. Orthodox.
- Jewish Record. Weekly. Chicago. Orthodox.
- Jewish Record. Weekly. Ed. Gelman. St. Louis. Orthodox.
- Jewish Star. Weekly. Ed. J. Tigel. Patterson, N. J. Orthodox.
- Jewish World. Daily. Ed. M. Katz, Philadelphia. Orthodox.
- Los Angeles Jewish Times. Daily. Orthodox.
- Jewish Eagle. Daily. Montreal, P. Q., Canada. Orthodox.

EUROPEAN PUBLICATIONS

- Kritik (Critique). Monthly. Literary. Ed. M. Silberburg, Vienna. High class literary magazine devoted to poetry and literary criticism. Many of the contributors are Yiddish writers residing in New York. (Fairly regular in arriving.)
- Naier Heint (New Day). Daily. Ed. Finkelstein, Warsaw. Zionist.
- Tag (Day). Daily. Ed. S. Reisin, Vilna. Liberal.

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By CARL H. MILAM

AT a meeting of the Chicago Library Club last winter several men and women, not librarians, talked about libraries. There were speakers representing various civic, welfare, and educational organizations, a preacher and the vice-president of a steel company. The Program Committee had wisely informed them that they were not being invited to say nice things about libraries; they were to make constructive criticisms.

It was something of a surprise to hear them, one after another, make just one point, namely, that libraries should advertise. Some called it publicity, some propaganda, some advertising, and various methods were suggested, but the theme was the same in each talk. All were impressed with the extent and usefulness of the library collections in Chicago—they had evidently looked up some statistics—but they were convinced that the men in the shops, the women and men in the offices and stores, the women in the homes, did not know what the libraries were prepared to do. And each speaker made it clear that in his opinion it was the business of the library, even of a reference library, to make itself known.

Most librarians present at that meeting seemed to agree with the speakers. Perhaps librarians everywhere now accept that point of view. At any rate much publicity material has recently been brought into being to meet the existing demands for it.

It is undoubtedly true that the best library publicity is that which is based on local news. And that cannot often be manufactured outside of the local community. Nevertheless there is a big opportunity for united effort. In nearly every progressive library community some placards, posters, book marks and reading lists are now to be found which were prepared and printed elsewhere, either as a commercial venture or by some library or other educational agency for the good of the cause. Where such things can be used to advantage it usually means a considerable saving in expense to the library and—what is more important—in the time of the library staff.

I have listed below some of the important items which are now available. Any librarian who wishes to promote the use of his library, or the distribution of good books generally, and any person who wishes to further library establishment and extension will find something here which he can use.

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How to start a public library, by G. E. Wire. A. L. A. Ten pages of suggestions for anyone interested in starting a municipal public library movement.

Why do we need a public library? Material for a library campaign, by Chalmers Hadley. 49 p. A. L. A.

The place, the man and the book, by Sarah B. Askew, 22 p. H. W. Wilson Co. Interesting story about the usefulness of books.

Workshops for assembling business facts, by Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr. 24 p. A. L. A. Introduction by Herbert Hoover. Tells the why and how of special libraries in business. Written for business men.

Standard library organization and equipment for secondary schools of different sizes, by C. C. Certain. 58 p. A. L. A. A construction program of high school library development to be put into the hands of school authorities.

Libraries in education. A statement of school library standards, approved by the Library Department of the N. E. A. and by the A. L. A. Copies for distribution to school authorities can be obtained free of charge from Sherman Williams, chief of the School Libraries Division, New York State Education Department, Albany, N. Y., and president of the Library Department of the N. E. A.

Lantern slides on various phases of library work, suitable for use in illustrating a lecture or talk on the desirability of establishing a public library, can now be furnished by the A. L. A.

Photographs illustrating various phases of library work, suitable for illustrating newspaper or magazine articles, can be furnished by the A. L. A.

A few pictures are available also on business libraries and school libraries.

LIBRARY SUPPORT

Two scrap books have been prepared illustrating with clippings, and other publicity material, the campaigns that have recently been made in Evanston, Illinois, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, for better financial support. These scrap books will be lent on request.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

A County Library. A. L. A. A four-page illustrated leaflet, for distribution in any community where it is desired to create or stimulate interest in the establishment of a county library.

Book Wagons, the county library with rural book delivery. 8 p. A. L. A. This pamphlet also is for use as county library propaganda.

County library exhibit. A. L. A. Comprises fourteen panels, 20"x26" in size, attractively printed on heavy gray cover stock. Thirty photographs are mounted on the panels with appropriate captions. The exhibit was prepared for use at state and county fairs, conferences of social workers, teachers, librarians and church workers and at farmers' institutes, agricultural colleges and many other places. Many of the state library commissions now own sets of this exhibit and they will presumably be lent to libraries thruout the state.

Lantern slides on county library work. The A. L. A. now has a small number of slides on county library work to illustrate a talk on this subject.

Photographs illustrating county library work are avail-

able at A. L. A. Headquarters for use in illustrating newspaper or magazine articles.

CHILDREN'S READING AND CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES

An exhibit on children's reading. A. L. A. Ten placards 20"x26" in size, printed on heavy gray cover stock. Fourteen real photographs are mounted on the panels. For use at county fairs, conventions, club meetings, teachers' institutes and meetings in the library and elsewhere.

An exhibit on books and childhood. National Child Welfare Association, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Ten colored posters on children's reading have been prepared. They will be found useful in many libraries. Some of the other posters for sale by this organization illustrate well known fairy tales. Many of them will have an appeal for children.

Children's books for Christmas presents. Compiled by Sarah C. N. Bogle. 16 p. A. L. A. A new buying list for parents and others who make gifts to children. For distribution by libraries, schools and bookstores. Includes about one hundred titles with prices and brief descriptive notes.

Book shelf for boys and girls, compiled by Clara W. Hunt, Ruth G. Hopkins, and Franklin K. Mathiews. 48 p. R. R. Bowker Co. A reasonably long list for distribution by libraries, book stores, or schools.

Short reading lists for distribution to children, parents and teachers. H. W. Wilson Co., 958 University Ave., New York City. The following subjects:

Boy Scouts of America.

Eighty tales of valor and romance for boys and girls.

Fairy stories to tell and suggestions for the story teller.

Lists of stories and programs for story hours.

Seventy-five books of adventure for boys and girls.

Things I like to do: for boys and girls.

What shall we read now?

Book marks as follows: Chivalry tales, stories for girls (1), stories for girls (2), stories for boys (1), stories for boys (2), Brownies book mark (illus.), books for girls, books for boys, first and second grade, third grade, fourth grade, fifth grade, sixth grade, seventh grade, eighth grade. Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wis.

Several of the large public libraries sell their brief lists to other libraries.

Book marks for children's library publicity. Gaylord Brothers.

Posters and placards. Gaylord Brothers and Democrat Printing Co.

Lantern slides, illustrating children's library work. A. L. A.

Photographs of children's library work for use in illustrating magazine and newspaper articles. A. L. A.

Children's book week publicity material. The very best of children's book and library publicity is that furnished by the Children's Book Week Committee, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

It includes a beautiful poster, plans for a Thomas Bailey Aldrich bookshelf, suggestions for observing Children's Book Week, etc.

RECRUITING FOR LIBRARY SERVICE

A placard reading: "After college what—Have you considered library work? If interested, talk with the librarian." A. L. A. Free.

Books and a vocation. An eight page pamphlet about library work and the facilities for library training. Distributed by the A. L. A. free of charge.

Library work an opportunity for college women, by June R. Donnelly. 8 p. Distributed by the A. L. A. free of charge.

The above material is especially suited for use in colleges and universities.

The library schools issue announcements which can be obtained for anyone interested in library training.

READING LISTS

See also Children's Reading.

The United States, by Theresa W. Elmendorf. 20 p. A. L. A. A short reading list of popular books on American history, government ideals and literature, descriptions of the country and special regions, American resources, opportunities and occupations, lives of some interesting Americans, some fifty titles of historical and characteristic fiction.

The new voter. 8 p. A. L. A. A reading list of forty or fifty titles. For distribution to those men and women who have only recently begun to vote and to young men and women who will soon exercise the privilege of voting for the first time.

Book marks listing selected titles on the following subjects:

Southern stories, Humorous books, Historical novels, Tales of mystery, Western stories, Some good novels, Tales of adventure, The U. S. and the war, Books on Evolution, Better babies, Our Flag. Democrat Printing Company.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICITY MATERIAL

McCutcheon cartoon poster by John T. McCutcheon of the Chicago *Tribune*. A. L. A. Caption:

Buried treasures in public libraries.

Why are some folks all puffed up because a great man has spoken a few words to them?

When they can go into the nearest Public Library and enjoy by the hour the finest thoughts of the greatest men who have ever lived.

Size 13½"x20½". For use in shops, clubs, store windows, schools, libraries and elsewhere.

McCutcheon cartoon book mark. A. L. A. Same as poster, except 2½"x5½" in size. For distribution with local correspondence, at meetings, thru high schools and colleges and in books as they circulate.

Library posters. Gaylord Brothers. This firm now has for sale a large number of placards or posters covering various phases of library service and suitable for use in all sorts of places, outside as well as inside the library.

Lantern slides. Gaylord Brothers. Slides can be furnished to duplicate all of the library publicity posters.

Bookmarks for library publicity. Gaylord Brothers.

Posters. Democrat Printing Co.

Don't be a quitter; a little story from life for life by S. H. Ranck. 4 p. H. W. Wilson Co. A bit of inspirational literature, suitable for distribution to students leaving school.

Photographs on library activities. A. L. A. Gradually a collection of photographs covering various phases of library work is being assembled at A. L. A. Headquarters. Any pictures in the files will be lent to any library for use in illustrating library articles in magazines and newspapers, or for other publicity.

Lantern slides. A. L. A. Only a few subjects have been covered. Others are being added as opportunity offers.

Material for newspaper and magazine articles. A. L. A. Headquarters can furnish this in a very limited way, but requests are welcome and every effort will be made to meet the needs of the person who makes the request.

Lantern slides illustrating some library publicity methods are being assembled at A. L. A. Headquarters with the thought that they may be useful at meetings of librarians.

Gleanings from Experience in Business Librarianship

By NANCY VAUGHN

IN speaking about business libraries and particularly about "aids" for the business librarian, I would say first that I have been in special library work for five years and can positively state that the first and greatest aid to all business librarians is the public library. I do not see how any business library could get along without the public library, the Library Bureau and the *Publishers' Weekly*. In my own library work the cart has been before the horse, as I had several years experience before I had any real library training; and I felt very strongly that a business librarian should have all the training possible. Training alone, however, is not enough, unless one can adapt one's self to any and all circumstances, for, generally speaking, business men want what they want at once and they want it done in their own way without being told even by a "trained librarian" how it should be done. One of the very first things a business librarian has to learn is that men want results, not excuses—no matter how much time or effort the results mean on your part.

It seems to me now that the best background for the business librarian is: All the education possible, thoro library training, some business training, if possible, and several years in either the science and industry or the sociology departments of a large public library, where one learns the quickest way to get information and is brought constantly in touch with keen men. Personally I love public library work—even if I did have a question like this asked over the telephone the first night I was alone at the desk, with several patrons awaiting attention: "What makes a motorcycle kick out on one cylinder and cut out on two with the throttle open?"

And the flattering part was that the man expected me to know at once; tho he naïvely said he had searched in vain thru all the motorcycle books.

When I was offered charge of the Erie Railroad Library in New York City I knew nothing more about library work than that my sister was a children's librarian and I lived across the street from Mr. Dana. He very kindly allowed me to spend a little time in the Business Branch of the Newark Library and both he and Miss Ball were very helpful with suggestions for books for first purchase. As I had several friends who were bookmen I had been brought up on the *Publishers' Weekly*; but the *Reader's*

Guide, the *Industrial Arts Index* and government publications were unknown to me.

For the Erie Railroad Library, we were given a large room in the Hudson Terminal Building and a free hand to build up a library for use of the officials and employees of the Erie Railroad. The room was beautifully furnished with green velvet carpet and mahogany desk, tables and chairs, with shelves all around the walls and a large magazine rack. I had a trained librarian help me for a month ordering and getting the books ready for the shelves, and then started in with far less trepidation than I would now at a similar undertaking. I should hate to remember how I bothered both the Library Bureau and the New York Public Library, if it were not that I am always glad to recall how patient and how very helpful they both were to me. The nicest thing about our profession is the co-operative spirit that exists within it. Mr. Hicks told us in one of his lectures that it is the only profession where there are no secrets, and I can testify that I have always found everyone not only willing but eager to pour out knowledge.

Our Erie library started in with three hundred novels from the Newark "List of One Thousand Novels," a really good engineering collection and for encyclopedias we were rich with both the International and the Britannica. We had yearbooks, dictionaries, atlases, a full set of Baedeker, about a hundred books of general interest and, of course, a good selection of railroad books. Among other books we had Bartlett's Concordance to Shakespeare, Stevenson's Home Book of Verse and the Bible; and you would be surprised how much they were all used. In the five years I was with the Erie Railroad and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, I am sure that not a day passed without a call for the Bible. We subscribed to about fifty magazines which were in constant circulation. The Erie has about six thousand employees in the Hudson Terminal Buildings and we gradually worked up a circulation of about thirty-five hundred books a month. The library was open half an hour before and half an hour after office hours and at noon the rush was similar to that described by Miss Warren as seen at the Sears, Roebuck Library in Chicago. After this noon rush it took hours to put the books away. While we did not begin to do the work we could have done had I been a truly "trained librarian," I like to tell about my little library for I had the real pleasure of planning

*Talk given before Pasadena Library Club, February 13, 1921.

and developing it and of seeing it grow. One of my thrilling moments came when the President of the Erie Railroad (and you may be sure that all business librarians look up to their presidents with great awe) sent his secretary down to find out the location of a small town in France—of course he wanted the information immediately. It seemed a simple request, but after looking thru Rand-McNally, Harmsworth and the Baedekers, I began to feel a trifle panicky. I called up the Information Desk of the New York Public Library. (The secretary was waiting all the time). But it could find no record of the town. Then I called the Western Union with no better result. Finally I remembered the French Cable Office and they were able to tell me that it was one of the new base hospitals of the American Army—too new then to be known. The whole thing took perhaps thirty minutes, tho it seemed hours, but it was a keen satisfaction to be able to furnish the information. It is a dreadful thing to fail your President!

Our books were very simply taken care of. We had no cataloging except author, title and subject, and I did not know the meaning of an analytic. Library work makes you realize how little you really know and leads you to want to know more, so in about a year I went to Columbia University at night and took a course in Library Economy. Later when their librarian went abroad to do canteen work, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company offered me charge of their library, which was about twelve years old and occupies large quarters on the fifth floor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building. Here they have about thirty thousand books and pamphlets and a staff of sixteen, and have created a fine special library—tho they do no advertising. They borrow from both the New York Public Library and the Russell Sage Foundation; but only books not in their own collection. The library is really two libraries in one: the general library which contains fiction, a good collection in natural science and useful arts, all kinds of material on housing and hygiene, books of general interest, a good selection of reference books and a number of magazines—all very much like one of the large branches of a public library; and the insurance division, which is kept thoroly up-to-date and contains state reports, all journals pertaining to insurance, and vital statistics from all countries. The collection on social insurance is very complete, and tho largely in pamphlet form is in practically every language. A special classification has been adapted for this from Dewey's 368's, which divides the subject into its great divisions of Accident, Health, Invalidity, Unemployment, etc., and further provides for regional distinc-

tion. Pamphlets which are too small to stand well on the shelves and are not worthy of present binding are kept in vertical files or in dust-proof boxes, in their regular order, and both pamphlets and books are cataloged. The library is used by general employees, all officials, and is vital to the Statistical Bureau. Its staff tries to see that all officials and departments are notified regarding information which will be of interest to them or pertinent to their work, and to discover all the information available thru books, pamphlets, reports, magazines, society journals, newspapers and forthcoming government reports. One of the greatest advantages is the closeness of the librarian in charge to the vice-president and his willingness to co-operate in every way, and the thoroly delightful freedom from all red tape. The expenses of the library are watched closely and all bills are checked first by the librarian and then by the vice-president; statistics are kept and an annual report made up, but there is no library budget.

Lists carefully checked are the monthly lists of government and state publications, P. S. King's list from London and publisher's lists, and magazines and society publications are examined. The great problem is to keep moving the stream of material that comes in and to see that it is recorded briefly and passed on immediately to those interested without waiting to have it cataloged. Sometimes it is easier to start this stream than it is to keep track of it. Very few business men realize the importance of a single copy of a magazine, tho they all want complete files.

Besides the splendid work of the library, the Metropolitan now issues a *Monthly Digest*. This *Digest* has an editor, and, while entirely separate from the library, is of great help to it, as it is compiled from current literature on insurance, health, industrial problems, finance and miscellaneous topics. All the publications and books referred to are received by the Metropolitan library. In this way the busy officials are kept in touch with what is being published.

Bullock's, one of the largest department stores of Los Angeles, felt the need of centralizing all their magazines and engaged me as librarian. The "library" merely consisted of a small deposit from the Los Angeles Public Library and a desk in Bullock's Research Office, and was really a clipping bureau. All the trade journals were carefully marked for clipping and the articles of interest were routed. The Research Office is part of the Retail Research Association, a co-operative association of non-competitive stores in different cities, with headquarters in New York City. The New York

office and foreign offices are constantly issuing reports which have to be circulated thru the store and then filed for future reference. Very few of the clippings are kept after being circulated, for their value lies in their timeliness. It is tremendously important to get hold of a rumor of a drop in denim, for instance, before the event, but of no value after the drop. Important articles were marked in Babson's *Reports*, the *Financial Chronicle*, *Dun's Review*, and the *Journal of Commerce*. Bank reports were carefully read and each week a Commodity and Market Report was made out which was stencilled and circulated thruout the store. It is very interesting work, but after my assistant was thoroly trained I felt the need of some public library experience, which I believe is the best background.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Library now occupies large quarters on the fifth floor and has a staff of sixteen. The collection is very much larger, having grown to 37,491 volumes. The daily average circulation is 476 with a registration of 3,400. In addition to the special collections already mentioned there has been added all reports and information obtainable of welfare work in industry of various companies in the United States, including their house organs. The library has an efficient organization and all the material is cataloged the same day it is received and before it is routed.

The library not only serves the employes for recreational and educational purposes but cooperates with all the various departments of the company. The reference work has grown steadily and offers great opportunities for development. It would take much time and space to tell of the splendid growth of the library but, after visiting many special libraries all over the country, I am convinced that our Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Library ranks among the first and I am very glad to be back as assistant librarian in charge of the reference work. [At the time of writing this paper Mrs. Vaughn was in the Science and Industry Department of the Los Angeles Public Library. Her return to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Library has already been reported. Ed. L. J.]

"My thesis . . . is this, that the American Library Association, that the library profession generally, will go no farther and no faster and to no greater ultimate goal than the general convictions, the general enthusiasm and the general backing of the library profession carry them. . . ."—AZARIAH SMITH ROOT, *President of the A. L. A.*

Children's Book Exhibits at Pittsburgh

THE Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh held an interesting exhibit of children's books during October, which attracted unusual attention. This was a display of illustrated books, ranging in time from 1600 to 1921. Beginning with a collection of fables from the press of Christopher Plantin and ending with "Howard Pyle's Book of Pirates," recently published, there were examples of early wood-cuts, the hand-colored pictures of the first toy-books, "elegant" copperplate and steel engravings, lithographs, half-tones and modern color-plates. Tho the greater number of books were of English or American origin, France, Italy, Germany and other countries were represented and all the principal illustrators for children from the time of Thomas Bewick to the present.

The famous "Orbis Pictus" of Comenius, generally known as the child's first picture-book, was shown in an English edition of 1777 with a copy of James Greenwood's "London Vocabulary" of 1749, while a New England primer bound in modern covers occupied an honored place. The quaintness of the chap-books, the simplicity and charm of the early toy-books caused many a grown person to linger long over the cases in which they were displayed and several people becoming interested in the collection brought in treasured volumes of their own to be added to the exhibit.

Seventy of the books were loaned for the occasion by Mr. Wilbur Macey Stone of New York, others were loaned by the Carnegie Library School and these were supplemented by a representative selection from the Library of more recent books to show modern developments in illustration.

The annual Christmas exhibit of children's books opened November 14. This includes old favorites in attractive editions and also the new books which the Library is recommending as gifts for boys and girls.

The September number of the *North Carolina Library Bulletin* contains a check list of North Carolina publications compiled by Mary Thornton of the University of North Carolina Library, and checked in the departments of Raleigh by Mrs. Frank Nash of the Library Commission. "It was not possible to compile a complete list. The variety and nomenclature in other departments has made uniformity difficult. Repetition of department addresses occurs so as to make it quite clear where the various publications can be secured."

The Fordney Tariff Bill Reactionary

THE Fordney Tariff measure, which passed the House quickly several months ago, still lies before the Senate Committee on Finance, with hearings not yet begun and little prospect of passage before spring. There has thus been time abundant to examine it. How retrogressive are its book sections may be gathered from the following considerations:

1. Its authors propose to lay an impost of twenty per cent on the immigrant's library, if exceeding \$250 in value. For precedent, we must go back beyond August 10, 1790. On that date the American Congress, in its second tariff enactment, declared the immigrant's books and other household effects free of duty, and so they have remained to this day. Not till 1921 had any statesman arisen to dispute the wisdom of not penalizing the entry of a family that owned a library.

2. The proposal, further, is to exact similar tribute from libraries in cases where they import more than two copies of a work. The like of this has not been seen in the United States for over a century. It was on April 27, 1816 that we lifted the duty from books, maps, charts, etc. "specially imported by order and for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any seminary of learning." In fact it was not till 1872 that any limit was placed even on the number of copies that could be imported in any one *invoice*. Never till now has a maximum been set.

3. If the Bill passes, the individual will pay duty on all his foreign books, no matter what the date or language. That he has not had to do for fifty-one years. The Act of July 14, 1870, removed books as much as twenty years old from the dutiable class. By the Act of October 1, 1890, this free list was swelled by the addition of books in languages other than English regardless of date, thus leaving only the English books of twenty years subject to duty. So they have remained unbroken.

4. "Textbooks used in schools and other educational institutions" vanish from the section that holds them in the Act of October 3, 1913.

5. Replacing the invoice as rendered with an arbitrary American valuation is, of course, revolutionary, but the times, too, are unmatched. So there may be two opinions as to the wisdom of this feature. Its serious effect on book prices, however, is not open to question, applied, as it would be, to all imported books.

6. Since 1890 four general tariff measures have been enacted—equally divided between the two parties. But in the matter of book importation there has hardly been a shadow of partizan division. Democrats and Republicans have vied with each other in liberalizing the law on this score. If McKinley freed the rest of foreign language books and made like provision for the blind, W. L. Wilson countered by adding hydrographic charts, learned society publications to subscribers, government documents, gratis private copies, and even "scientific books and periodicals devoted to original scientific research" (an item that disappears in subsequent Acts, however). Dingley advances by including in the free list the "exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies," while Underwood answers with an expansion of the free blind schedule, the addition of textbooks, and lowering the book duty, when assessed, to fifteen per cent from the twenty-five per cent that had obtained ever since July 30, 1864.

Thus the pending measure seeks to reverse the liberal tendencies steadily operative in America for the last fifty years, and in some respects flies in the face of almost our whole history as a nation. It is inconceivable that the attempt will succeed.

Meanwhile the A. L. A. memorial lies in Washington stirring like yeast, for it has been endorsed by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of University Professors, American Chemical Society, American Economic Association, American Historical Association, American Philological Association, American Physical Society, American Political Science Association, Association of American Colleges, Association of American Universities, Association of Urban Universities, College Art Association of America, Geological Society of America, Modern Language Association of America, National Education Association, and scores of university and college presidents. A hearing is being arranged in conjunction with the American Council on Education. If there be librarians who have not addressed their home Senators, let them read that statement in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for September 15, and *Public Libraries* for October, and act without delay. Protest cannot be heaped too high.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Chairman*
PURD B. WRIGHT

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

The University of Illinois Library School

By FRANCES SIMPSON, Assistant Director

IN point of age the University of Illinois Library School ranks fourth, having been preceded by the New York State School at Albany, that of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, and that of Drexel Institute (now discontinued) in Philadelphia. Like the School at Albany, the Illinois School, tho born in one environment, has grown up in a different one. In 1893, when Armour Institute was established in Chicago by the late Philip D. Armour, provision was made from the very first for instruction in librarianship, and the Department of Library Science was organized with twelve students and with Katharine L. Sharp as director of the courses and librarian of Armour Institute.

Early in the history of the School the director felt the need of a broader academic connection and of a better and more thoro preparation for its students as well as a more generous equipment and support than the authorities at Armour Institute felt justified in providing. Consequently, when, in 1897 communications came almost simultaneously from the University of Wisconsin and the University of Illinois, offering a home to the young Library School, they were welcomed by the director. The decision was finally made in favor of Illinois, largely because of a library building, just erected, which would provide ample and suitable accommodations for the School, an offer which Wisconsin at that time was unable to make, tho the Illinois offer of an administrative and staff connection to the director and faculty also undoubtedly carried weight. In September, 1897, consequently, with the good will of Armour Institute, the Library School moved part of its faculty, its students and its technical equipment to the University of Illinois.

No record of the early history of the Illinois School would be quite complete which did not include a grateful recognition of the help always cordially and generously given by the director and staff of the Library School to the pioneer school in the Central West.

At the outset the entrance requirements had been set at high school graduation plus a competitive entrance examination; but upon removal to the University, the completion of two years of college work was made the basis of admission and the entrance examination was discontinued. In 1903, the formal entrance requirements were raised to three years of college work and in 1911 to four years, or the possession of a Bachelor's Degree in Arts or Science. The course of study, at first covering but one year, was early felt to be inadequate and was lengthened in 1895 to two

years, the first two-year class graduating in 1896. After the connection with the University of Illinois was established, the course remained a two-year one, and to those who have completed it, the University has granted the degree of Bachelor of Library Science (B. L. S.).

This is not the place for discussing in detail matters of the curriculum; suffice it to state that the work of the first year (the junior year) has been basic, giving fundamental principles and practices, but offering no opportunity for electives or specialization. So far as preparation for library work is concerned, it may, in general, be regarded as comparable to the work of most of the one-year library schools, tho the individual courses are probably not identical with those of any other school. The work in the second or senior year, on the other hand, is partly historical, and includes advanced courses in some of the junior subjects. It has emphasized reference, including courses in federal, state and foreign documents; it offers some chance for electives, and owing to the School's connection with the University departments and departmental libraries, it affords opportunities for specialization along several lines, such as commerce, education, agriculture and chemistry. Opportunity has been given in several cases, in connection with the library economy seminar, to pursue investigations along various lines of research under the direction of the School faculty. A compilation of war work accomplished by Illinois libraries and librarians, a bibliographical study of the rubber industry, a selection of several hundred books and magazine articles in general science for use by high school students are some of the subjects chosen recently by individual students.

During the twenty-eight years of its existence, the School has registered six hundred and ninety-four students in the courses of the regular academic year (not including those registered in the summer sessions) six hundred and fifty-seven of whom are still living; of this number, three hundred and six have completed the two years' curriculum and received the degree of Bachelor of Library Science. Approximately four hundred are now engaged in professional work in various parts of the country. Almost every state in the Union has furnished its quota of students, and has received in return library workers from the School. Three hundred are members of the American Library Association.

In 1911, yielding to demands from the libraries of Illinois, the School began its first summer session, giving elementary instruction for six

weeks to persons already holding library positions or under appointment. For these courses, which in no way duplicate the work of the School during the academic year, two hundred and forty-two students have registered.

In 1919, the University offered eight weeks' summer courses in library training to college graduates who could meet the entrance requirements for the regular courses in the Library School. Courses given in this eight weeks' session are chosen from the curriculum of the junior year and receive full academic credit. Fifty-six students have registered in the three eight weeks' sessions, nineteen of whom have returned to the School for work in the regular academic year. Ten have been registered for more than one summer session. Attendance for two consecutive summers enables a student to complete one-half of a year's work in the Library School.

The faculty of the School has increased from a director, one teaching assistant and clerical help of the Armour Institute days to a staff of a director, an assistant director, four instructors and a reviser, most of whom give all of their time to the work of the School. Since its foundation, Illinois has had two directors, Katharine L. Sharp, 1893-1907, and P. L. Windsor, 1909 to the present time; the late Albert S. Wilson filled the office of acting-director from 1907 to 1909.

Slightly more than half of the alumni and former students of the School are filling positions in libraries connected with educational institutions, the connection of the School with a large university and the possibility of using the University Library as a laboratory affording a reasonable explanation of the fact; about one-third are working in public libraries. A large majority are in the Mississippi Valley and Pacific states, with a goodly number in New York City. The School has frequently been asked to recommend instructors for other library schools and at present graduates are filling faculty positions in six schools.

With the rest of the University, the Library School has shared the benefits of access to a library of over four hundred and fifty thousand volumes, having eleven well organized branches, and administered by a staff of fifty trained and experienced workers. This forms an excellent laboratory for practise and must be regarded as an essential part of the School's equipment.

The graduates and former students of the University of Illinois Library School have formed an alumni association which has been of service in many ways. One of the most practical of these has been the establishment of a loan fund to aid students. This fund now

amounts to over nine hundred dollars and has been in constant use since it was voted in 1913. The alumni have also subscribed as individuals toward a memorial of Katharine L. Sharp. This has taken the form of a bronze portrait tablet in low relief designed and executed by Lorado Taft, which will be presented to the University in the near future.

The A. L. A. to the "Unnamed Soldier"

THE A. L. A. was invited by the War Department to send a delegation of five to represent it at the ceremonies at Washington in honor of the "Unknown Soldier." President Root and Secretary Milam, unable themselves to attend, arranged for representation by certain librarians conveniently at Washington, headed by James I. Wyer, as former Chairman of the A. L. A. War Service Committee.

The delegation thus consisted of James I. Wyer, Herbert Putnam, H. H. B. Meyer (representing the Executive Board), George F. Bowerman and L. L. Dickerson.

The first ceremony was in the rotunda of the Capitol on the morning of November 10th, where in the name of the A. L. A. the delegation formally deposited a floral wreath bearing the following inscription:

The American Library Association
to
The Unnamed Soldier:
in reverent tribute
from those who gave something
to those who gave
All
and, Mortal, in that very Gift
Found Immortality.

—
"They are not dead, who die
In a great cause . . . Their Spirit
Walks abroad—conducts
The world at last to freedom."

The second participation was in the formal procession on the morning of November 11th from the Capitol to Arlington, and in the ceremonies attending the interment, perhaps the most dignified, the most appropriate, and the most solemn ever held on any occasion in this country.

H. H. B. MEYER.

—
Emily Van Dorn Miller, librarian U. S. Marine Hospital No. 14, New Orleans, La., represented the A. L. A. at the meeting of the American Country Life Association in New Orleans on November 10-12. Leaflets about county libraries were distributed and an exhibit on county libraries was displayed in the St. Charles Hotel.

Books Popular in September and October

F ICTION titles most in demand in the public libraries in September and October, according to Frank Parker Stockbridge's statistics prepared for the *Bookman*, were:

September:

Fiction:

Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.
The Brimming Cup. Dorothy Canfield. Harcourt.
Alice Adams. Booth Tarkington. Doubleday.
Galusha the Magnificent. Joseph C. Lincoln. Appleton.
Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton-Porter. Doubleday.
Growth of the Soil. Knut Hamsun. Knopf.

Titles in general literature most in demand were:

The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.
Margot Asquith. An Autobiography. Margot Asquith. Doran.
The Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam.
The Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.
Mystic Isles of the South Seas. Frederick O'Brien. Century.

October:

Fiction:

Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.
The Brimming Cup. Dorothy Canfield. Harcourt.
Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton-Porter. Doubleday.
Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton.
The Flaming Forest. James Oliver Curwood. Cosmopolitan.
Alice Adams. Booth Tarkington. Doubleday.

General literature:

Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.
Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.
Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.
The Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam.
Mystic Isles of the South Seas. Frederick O'Brien. Century.

Best sellers in fiction during September as reported by fifty-eight booksellers in forty-seven cities for the November *Books of the Month* were:

Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton Porter. Doubleday.
Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton.
The Flaming Forest. James Oliver Curwood. Cosmopolitan.
Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.
The Master of Man. Hall Caine. Lippincott.
If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little.

Best sellers in general literature were:

Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.
Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.
The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
The Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam.
The Glass of Fashion. Anonymous. Putnam.

The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.

October best sellers in fiction according to one hundred and one booksellers in seventy-five cities were:

The Pride of Palomar. Peter B. Kyne. Cosmopolitan.
Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton Porter. Doubleday.

Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton.

If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little.

The Sheik. E. M. Hull. Small.

The Obstacle Race. Ethel M. Dell. Putnam.

And in general literature:

Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.

The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.

Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.

Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam.

The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.

The Glass of Fashion. Anonymous. Putnam.

Anthology and Bibliography of Niagara Falls

A NTHOLOGY and Bibliography of Niagara Falls, by Charles Mason Dow. 2 v., 1423 pp. The State of New York, Albany, 1921.

This unusual and most attractive compilation justifies thoroly its accurate and descriptive title.

In a dozen chapters, it notes with full and careful bibliographic detail, and in chronological order, every scrap of literature, great and small, that its industrious compiler could discover relating to Niagara Falls. It begins, of course, with the periods of French and English discovery and is especially full and interesting in its liberal excerpts from the journals of these pioneers and of those travelers who became so numerous, and frequently so voluminous, after the American Revolution. Then passing on thru the flora, the fauna, the geology, etc., of the Falls, with more than one hundred pages on the latest and most unattractive industrial exploitation, we come at last to chapters on music, poetry, fiction, maps, pictures, guidebooks, etc. The liberal quotations are selected with judgment and brief notes are made as to the personality of authors. The volumes are illustrated with more than forty full-page reproductions of early and notable prints, and four maps, excellent ones, add to their value. The whole forms a most attractive reading and reference compilation.

At the end of the second volume, covering one hundred and fifty pages, is an alphabetical list of all authors, articles, poems, etc., cited thruout. This offers the more formal, but of course far less interesting, bibliography as contrasted with the preceding predominating anthology. The captious or the careful may easily discover technical irregularities and oddities of entry and description.

The catalog of almost any large library will certainly reveal items of more or less importance that have been overlooked. For example, Vachel Lindsay's striking poem "Niagara" does not appear, nor is there any single entry describing the notable series of Reports of the New York State Niagara Reservation Commissioners. Albert H. Porter's "Historical Sketch of Niagara from 1678 to 1780" is missing, altho there are items noted by the same author. A thirty-six page quarto illustrated booklet by Moses Foster Sweetser, 1893, is omitted, altho many far less important items are noted. All this, however, is inevitable, and detracts very little from the value and not at all from the interest of the books. In these days he who attempts a complete bibliography is sure to fall short. Any apparent criticism which these observations may suggest is more than counter-balanced by the gratitude which all will feel for this impressive and presumably definitive compilation by a former commissioner of the State Reservation at Niagara who thru many years gave liberally of his own time and money not only to the physical welfare of the Falls and their park but to the quieter but perhaps no less important work which has resulted in the present volumes.

An edition of 5,500 copies has been printed by the State of New York, 3,000 of these, by legislative resolution, have been delivered to the New York State Library for disposition. They will be distributed free to all public and college libraries in the state and to a selected list of such libraries without the State as are in equivalent exchange relations with the State Library. To other libraries and to individuals the volumes are offered for sale at \$2.50 per set.

JAMES I. WYER, *Director*.

New York State Library.

The Bookman's Manual

The Bookman's Manual, by Bessie Graham. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1921.

I have used the Manual ever since the material appeared in *Publishers' Weekly*. It seems to me quite as valuable for librarians as for booksellers. The entries are extremely well selected and the annotations interesting as well as informative. I know no other work that covers as much ground in such concise and workable form. We have a copy for reference use at the Circulation Desk and the assistants refer to it constantly in their work with the public. They find its greatest use in answering the question "What is the best" biography of Gladstone or History of France or compendium of philosophy? It is also invaluable for suggestive reading for club programs.

I think it should be part of the equipment of every information desk.

JESSIE SARGEANT McNIECE,
Chief of Circulation.

St. Louis Public Library.

Why not World War?

"European War," we librarians call the recent great struggle; "World War," says everyone else. European War, 1914-1919, or just European War, 1914, is the heading on our catalog cards; "European War" the caption in our indexes and bibliographies. The war of course was European when it began in 1914, but was, to use our catalog phraseology, continued as World War.

The U. S. War Department, it seems, was undecided whether to designate the conflict as Great War or World War. On November 18, 1920, the War Department made public an official order declaring that the war against the Central Powers of Europe should hereafter be designated in all official communications and publications as "World War." The Public Affairs Information Service for 1920 tells us this under the heading "European War—Terminology." It, however, disregards this bit of information to the extent of not giving a "See" reference from "World War" to "European War." The *New York Times Index* October-December, 1920, uses both "World War Veterans" and "European War Veterans." Somehow it is easier to call the war European than "the boys" European War Veterans. I have at hand the July *Monthly Catalogue of U. S. Public Documents*, and I expected that it, at least, would adhere to "World War." (Last year's *Monthly Catalogue* used "Great War.") But no, italicized under War Department is the caption "Records of World War." It seems that we are irrevocably committed to "European War." Will not "Records of World War" listed under "European War, 1914," cause more such remarks as the one instanced at the A. L. A. by Dr. Louise Fargo Brown, "Catalogers' minds don't work the way ours do?"

Why don't we change to World War?

SADIE ALISON MAXWELL.

*College of Business Administration Library,
Boston University.*

The "Party Room" is the latest development at the Homestead (Pa.) Public Library. This is a room which young people whose homes are inadequate for entertaining may engage for an evening. With the room are given facilities for serving refreshments, a piano, and a chaperon. The plan has already become quite popular.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 1, 1921



THE mid-winter meetings at Chicago will present a positive attraction this year, in addition to the program, because they will be held in the new Hotel Sherman on the north side instead of the overcrowded and difficult hostelry previously utilized. Besides the usual meetings of the cognate organizations, the Council will hold three meetings, two of them for discussion of problems of organization, and the third, involving a general discussion of the important question of certification, in which Dr. Williamson will represent the proponents. An error in a recent editorial note on this subject which referred to the Wisconsin certification scheme as already in operation, should be corrected, as the law altho passed in 1921 does not become operative until January 1, 1923. It is well that the problems incident to this feature of standardization should have such thoro discussion as is implied in scheduling it on the Council program.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE solemn ceremonies in honor of the unnamed soldier, symbolizing the heroic sacrifices of the World War, were worthily participated in thru the A. L. A. committee provided for by President Root. The War Department had requested the appointment of a delegation of five only, duly "robust" for the march to Arlington and return. It was accordingly made up of the Librarian of Congress, the chairman of the A. L. A. War Service Committee, a representative of the Executive Board in Mr. Meyer, Washington's librarian, and the advisory librarian of the War Department. It was regretted that the limitation to five prevented the inclusion of the representative of the Navy Department and representatives of the women who did the larger share of the actual A. L. A. work abroad, especially as Miss Barnett, vice-president of the A. L. A., and Miss Caroline Webster were both in Washington. After the A. L. A. delegation there came similar delegations from the other organizations in the Seven Sisters of Service, but these were extended by the men and women who donned their uniforms and "fell in" without invitation. This explanation is made because the smallness of the A. L. A. delegation and the absence of women from

it may otherwise be misunderstood. On the day previous, while the body lay in state in the Capitol, Dr. Putnam, for the delegation, laid a wreath with a fitting inscription on the casket, reading it quietly as the two lines of those who filed by in honor of the dead passed silently on either side. The presence of representatives of the Seven Sisters of Service on both occasions made a worthy finale to their work in the war.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE afterwar work of the A. L. A. abroad has been rounded up by the dispatch, completed by Mr. Hopper just before Thanksgiving, of \$1,000 worth of new books for the boys on the Rhine, in accordance with the appropriation by the Executive Board and Finance Committee. It is interesting evidence of the value of books as the best means of recreation during the unoccupied leisure of the boys who no longer have the inspiration of war duty to keep them in line, that so loud a call was voiced for their supply as an antidote to the temptations which beset men who have more time than they know what to do with. These conditions are to be found, also, in the standing army which remains for domestic service, as well as in the Navy, and it is gratifying that both the War and Navy Departments have fully appreciated this and that the initiative of the A. L. A. during war-time will thus have its effect thru the succeeding years of peace.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE rise of special libraries in this country is interestingly illustrated in Mrs. Vaughn's paper, instancing the development of the great insurance library of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York, to which she has now returned. The contrast between the beginnings which she knew and the great library which has again enlisted her more experienced service is indeed remarkable. The most notable of previous insurance collections was that of Cornelius Welford, a leading book collector as well as insurance authority in England, editor of the insurance cyclopedia, who housed his collection in his London mansion. In his library rooms he permitted neither gas nor electric

lighting, but one evening he went to his library for some special book and started a fire, which, however, was easily quenched. His library was sold to the Equitable Life Assurance Society in New York and went up in flames when that building was destroyed—a curious incident in the history of an insurance library. The Metro-

politan collection is now only one of several important insurance libraries, and the insurance libraries are an example in their special field of what is going on all over the country in making special libraries a part of the necessary apparatus of business development in all important fields.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

MID-WINTER MEETINGS

Chicago, December 29, 30, 31, 1921

THE Mid-Winter Meetings will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, December 29, 30 and 31.

There will be

Two executive sessions and one open session of the A. L. A. Council

Two or more meetings of the Executive Board

A meeting of the Editorial Committee

A meeting of the Committee on Education

Two meetings of the League of Library Commissions (one of them open to non-members)

A meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America

And informal round table conferences of

University librarians

College librarians

Normal school librarians

At the meetings of the A. L. A. Council questions which involve the policies of the Association will be presented in the form of committee reports, accompanied by resolutions embodying the judgment of the committee. These the Council will be asked to consider and adopt or reject. So far as possible the resolutions proposed by the committees will be submitted to the members of the Council in advance of the meeting. Because of the seriousness of the business which is to come before the Council at the Mid-Winter sessions the President of the Association is urging a full attendance.

The tentative programs follow. Additions or corrections will appear in our December 15th number.

A. L. A. COUNCIL

First session (*For Council Members*) Thursday, December 29, 10 a. m.

10-10:20. Affiliation of State Associations. Other business.

10:30-12:30. Subject: Library Revenues. Definite proposals will be submitted by S. H. Ranck, chairman of the Committee on Library Revenues. Discussion lead by Hiller C. Wellman.

Second Session (*For Council Members*)

Thursday, December 29, 2:30 p. m.

2:30-3:00. Council business.

3:00-5:00. Subject: Function of A. L. A. Committees. Recommendations will be submitted by Carl B. Roden, chairman of the Committee on Committees.

Third Session (*Open to all A. L. A. Members*), Friday, December 30, 10:00 a. m.

10:00-11:30. Subject: Certification. Recommendations will be submitted by Dr. C. C. Williamson, chairman of the Committee on National Certification. Discussion opened by Paul M. Paine.

11:30-12:30. Subject: Copyright Legislation. Discussion opened by M. Llewellyn Raney, chairman of the Committee on Book Buying, and Frederic G. Melcher, secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Friday, December 30, 8 p. m.

Frederic Ives Carpenter, trustee of the Newberry Library, will speak on the photographic reproduction of rare books and manuscripts.

Pierce Butler, custodian of the John M. Wing Foundation, Newberry Library, will speak on the Typographical Library, the scope of its collection, its anticipated activity of the future and some of its acquisitions.

John C. Bay, of the John Crerar Library, will speak on rare and fine imprints of Chicago.

(George B. Utley, of the Newberry Library, Chicago, is making arrangements for this meeting.)

COLLEGE LIBRARIANS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

Friday, December 30, 2:30 p. m.

Topics for discussion:

A talk on the College Library from the standpoint of the President, by some representative of the Association of American Colleges.

Building up of a college library outside of the immediate book needs of the instructor.

How can the college library management help to stimulate research work on the part of the student?

Relation of the college librarian to the college faculty.

How to make best use of pamphlets.

Apportionment of the Book Fund among departments.

First editions in a college library.

Library deposit system to cover fines.

Use of student help.

Exchange of periodicals and magazines.

How to avoid loss of books and yet allow access to the stacks.

Creation of a desire for reading among college students.

Saturday, December 31, 10:00 a. m.

Joint Session with the University Librarians.

(Chairman, Ada M. Nelson, Knox College Library, Galesburg, Ill.)

A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Saturday, December 31, 2:30 p. m.

Harriet Wood of St. Paul, chairman of the Committee, is arranging an informal meeting. Members or other representatives of state education committees are invited to attend.

One of the Normal School Librarians sessions will be a joint session with this committee.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Friday, Dec. 30, 2:30 p. m. (*Open Meeting.*)

School and public library co-operation as exemplified in Minnesota.

Annual reports of officers and committees.

Saturday, December 31, 10:00 a. m.

(*For commission workers and officials only*)

Transaction of business of annual meeting.

Informal discussion of problems of commission workers.

(President, William R. Watson, New York State Education Department, Albany, N. Y.)

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Friday, December 30, 2:30 p. m.

Conference with State Supervisors of School Libraries.

School Libraries and School Success, by O. S. Rice, Supervisor of School Libraries of Wisconsin.

Fitting Library Service to School Needs, by Della Frances Northey, School Library Organizer, Indiana Public Library Commission.

The Pennsylvania Program for School Libraries, by Adeline B. Zachert, Director of School Libraries of Pennsylvania.

Saturday, December 31, 10:00 a. m.

Subject: Children's Literature and Library Science.

Standards in Children's Literature, by Charles M. Curry, professor of literature, Indiana State

Normal School, and chairman of the Indiana Education Commission.

Maximum Results and Minimum Instruction, by Mrs. Winifred L. Davis, University of Wisconsin Library School.

The Normal School Library and Children's Reading, by Bertha Hatch, librarian-teacher, Cleveland School of Education.

Round table discussion.

(Chairman, Arthur C. Cunningham, Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind.)

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS

Saturday, December 31, 10:00 a. m.

Joint Session with College Librarians.

Experiences in book-buying in Europe, by William Warner Bishop.

Messages from Book-Buying Committee.

Report from Committee on Co-operative Cataloging.

After the war atlases.

Saturday, December 31, 2:30 p. m.

(*For librarians and members of the staffs of University libraries.*)

Pamphlets and the vertical file.

Care of maps, prints, pictures and slides—by library or department interested?

Arrangement, classification and cataloging of government documents.

Reserve book collections.

What shall be included in the annual report?

College catalogs—their preservation and service.

(Chairman of Committee on Arrangements, T. W. Koch, Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.)

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE joint meeting of the Vermont Library Association and the Free Public Library Commission was held at Ludlow October 19-20.

The following program was given on Thursday: Business meeting, "Local Vermont History in Hemenway's 'Gazetteer,'" by Caroline Royce; "Present Day Problems in Book Selection," by Florence Robinson; "What Makes the Juvenile Book Bad or Mediocre?" by Iva Young; "Library Publicity," by Joseph Wheeler; memorial service for Elizabeth Hills; "The Collection, Handling and Use of Local Historical Material in a Small Library," by Harold G. Rugg; "The Library; the Community's Opportunity," by Jasper Wright; informal discussion of Vermont poets, introduced by Fanny Fletcher; "Studies in Contemporary Poetry," by Grace Hazard Conkling.

On Wednesday evening a banquet was given by the business men of Ludlow to the visiting librarians.

JULIA CARTER, *Secretary.*

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE TOPICS

A COLLEGE and Reference Round Table was held at the Illinois State Library Association meeting at Urbana and had an attendance of over one hundred who evinced a lively interest in the subjects discussed.

THE MAKING OF A DICTIONARY

In a talk on "The making of a dictionary," Amanda Flattery, of the University of Illinois Library, narrated her experience as a definer on the editorial staff of the Standard Dictionary. The equipment of each definer and the difficulties encountered in the work were discussed. The work was traced thru the successive stages of defining, reviewing, attaching quotations and editing. Facsimiles of galley proofs and page proofs were exhibited. The purpose of the talk was to give an insight into the mechanical details of dictionary making. Side lights revealed the fact that even so serious and prosaic a task as making a dictionary may abound in humorous situations.

CURRENT INFORMATION REFERENCE FILE

Alice S. Johnson, reference librarian, University of Illinois, speaking on the use of an information or reference file in the reference room said that such a file of pamphlets and clippings facilitated finding on short notice information difficult to locate in books and too recent to be indexed in the *Readers' Guide* and other indexes. In the University of Illinois library a selection is made for the reference file from the pamphlets currently received by the Gift and Exchange department. The *New York Times* is also clipped for whatever may be useful, including speeches by prominent men, documents and articles on topics which the students may select for argumentative themes or debates. After the subject headings are written on the margins of these clippings and pamphlets they are put into manila folders, with the subjects printed or written on the tabs and filed alphabetically in legal cap size vertical files. As a rule the *Readers' Guide* is followed in deciding on the form of subject heading because it indexes the same sort of material. A typed alphabetical list of all the subject headings in the file with spaces for additions, has proved to be of much assistance in arranging the material.

UNIVERSITY RENTAL COLLECTIONS

In the absence of J. C. M. Hanson, Mr. Frederick W. Schenck presented certain facts in regard to collections in college and university libraries. The rental of books by the University of Chicago Libraries originated about 1911 when the Classical Department purchased six Greek and six Latin dictionaries at a cost of

seven dollars a copy and rented them to students in Greek and Latin courses for seventy-five cents per quarter.

During the last ten years the system of so-called reserved books, by which as many as twenty copies of a book were placed on reserve, has been many times expanded. The experiment of purchasing several sets of a selected list of books required for two courses in English literature, and renting a set for a small fee to one or more students for the quarter was tried during the autumn quarter, 1913. "The object was twofold; first, to provide the student with his required reading so that it might be done under the best possible conditions, and, second, to reduce the demand for these books from the reserve book desk." These sets were not accessioned, classified or cataloged. They were placed in boxes and the student renting paid the fee and gave a receipt for the set. The demand for rental books has spread until the departments of Biblical Literature, Commerce and Administration, Economics, History, Political Science, Romance and Sociology are also represented in this collection. In 1915-1916 there were in all 104 sets or libraries which were available for rental. In 1916-17 the total number of sets loaned were: Summer quarter 49, autumn quarter 65; winter quarter 73; spring quarter 58; total 245. In 1917-1918 these sets were rented to students in the Correspondence Department for the first time. During the present quarter there are available nine hundred and fifty-seven sets for thirty-seven courses. The number of single volumes loaned by the day (three cents rental per day) is steadily increasing.

Books are now rented in three different ways.

(a) A set of books including all those required for the course is loaned for the quarter. (b) A number of the most important books, or even single volumes, are loaned for the quarter. (c) Single volumes are loaned by the day.

The basis for the fee for the rental of the first sets was one-eighth of the cost price of the sets; this has been raised to one-fifth of the cost price. The collection is not intended to make a profit; and no overhead expenses are figured. All that is expected is that in time the sets will pay for themselves. The fund available is a loan from the general fund of the University, and is not charged against the library book budget. The cost of the books purchased is debited to the loan fund and the fees collected are credited to the fund.

The advantages of the Rental System are: The demand on the library to supply required reading in large classes is to some extent relieved; the library is not required to purchase

many duplicates which might later be discarded; the student is more likely to do his required reading.

Mr. Schenk's account of the rental collection plan to university library patrons led Mr. Roden to hope that the same expedient might serve to relieve somewhat the difficult situation confronting the Chicago Public Library with reference to students of the so-called University College. The latter comprises a series of courses given by members of the University of Chicago faculty in downtown quarters in the evening or late in the afternoon. They are largely attended by public school teachers and others, and are admirable and much appreciated. The various instructors supply the Library with lists of their required readings. The Library assembles as many of the titles as it is able to spare—usually but one copy of each; sometimes none at all—and these are kept together for the duration of the respective courses. They can be used only in the reading room, this provision being by way of trying to serve as many readers as possible with the books available. Obviously this plan serves but a small portion of possible readers and these at the expense of convenience and time in restricting the use of the books to the Library. Mr. Roden thought that it would be very interesting to adapt the university rental plan to the needs of these students in the downtown classes. The Public Library has for years conducted a supplementary rental collection of current popular books, both fiction and non-fiction, with great success and public approbation, and it would seem quite feasible to include such books as above mentioned. At any rate, the experiment will be made.

INTER-LIBRARY LOAN

Continuing, Mr. Roden said that a reference problem in urgent need of solution is that of the so-called 'inter-library loan'. A clear definition of this term, and a general acceptance of such a definition would be most timely. At present some of our smaller library neighbors appear to entertain the idea that 'inter-library loan' covers all requests for material desired by local patrons and not available in local collections. Few large libraries are in a position to spare the time and help for the service asked of them, and it would seem proper for the State Library Association to formulate something in the way of a definition, setting out the limits of the accommodation reasonably to be expected, as well as the limits of reasonable requests, which should govern and might be invoked in these very one-sided transactions. It is pleasant to be looked to for help in time of trouble by one's neighbors, but, after all, no municipal public library has any legal right whatever to send

its books out of the city, or to transfer their custody to a similar institution elsewhere. Only an emergency of particular stress could serve to give even the color of justification to such a procedure, and this very strict and illiberal construction of the term 'inter-library loan' should at least be borne in mind, even if it is not always closely observed.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE thirtieth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association was held in the lecture room of the Milwaukee Public Library October 10 to 12.

The address of welcome was delivered by Matthew S. Dudgeon of the Library, who, emphasized the democracy of the modern public library, more democratic and accessible than our schools, "more democratic than democracy" itself.

Gladys May Andrews in her presidential address discussed the increasing complexity of library problems and the function of the association as a forum for their discussion. Deploring the "paltry" membership of two hundred and twenty-seven after thirty years of activity, she recommended a membership committee with a slogan of five hundred members, fuller cooperation with other associations, including joint state meetings, biennial elections, cooperation with the A. L. A., and a representative of the Association in A. L. A. conferences.

Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A. L. A., described work of that association and said that it is ready and willing to render valuable aid to libraries in their publicity programs. He acknowledged the common public indifference to the proper support of libraries. Schools, good roads, and other forms of public service have established themselves in accepted programs of enlargement; there is no reason why libraries should not do the same. The library can best be advertised to the public by good service. Poor service does endless harm.

Frederic G. Melcher described the progress already made in extending the influence of the Children's Book Week movement among churches, clubs, parent-teacher associations, etc. Mr. Melcher spoke again in the evening on the library work of the American Committee for Devastated France which was illustrated by moving pictures. The place being made in the popular mind for the "bibliothèques populaires" was strongly emphasized. In the evening, also, Carl Sandburg discussed the new poetry, and entertained the audience with extensive readings from his own works and with examples of

American balladry sung to the accompaniment of the guitar. He described the new poetry as not a movement, but a phenomenon. Various in form, the non-metrical, rhythmic form prevails, altho this form is no newer than the Old Testament. Poets today, as always, are realists or romanticists. Mr. Sandburg believes that the future opera of America will be built upon the folk music that now exists, or is in process of formation, such as negro melodies, cowboy songs, gutter-songs, etc.

RECRUITING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

Mary E. Hazeltine followed with an address on recruiting for librarianship, in which she said that the appeal of the work of the librarian should be made clear to prospective recruits. Librarianship has an established place as a profession: national headquarters, association literature, library schools, a variety of professional tasks, specialized work, opportunities for promotion, and no fear of unemployment. Recruiting may be unconscious, thru advice, explanation and belief, or conscious, thru direct encouragement and persuasion. For years the demand for trained librarians has exceeded the supply. During the last fiscal year the Wisconsin Library School received two hundred and ninety-eight requests for trained people, whereas the school has a total of only three hundred and forty-five graduates in actual service. The school can accommodate thirty-five students each year, but the actual attendance since the establishment of the school has averaged twelve each year. Miss Hazeltine suggested the possibility of each of Wisconsin's seventy-one counties sending one student every two years, or of each of the forty-one cities of five thousand or more population sending one student each year.

LEGISLATION

The Thursday morning session was opened by Clarence B. Lester with a discussion of progress in library legislation, reporting that practically everything which had been proposed two years ago has now been accomplished. The County Library bill was passed at the last session with practically no opposition. Changes made in the original draft of the bill were noted as follows: (1) Provision for the exemption from county tax, of local units so desiring; (2) necessary costs to be charged back from the county to the local unit served; (3) provision for the five-member board; (4) extension of the general principle of representation on board of units served by the central system. Some parts of the county library law, as now existing, are in the nature of mere inclusion of the county with other local units, in special provisions.

A system already established in a county may be turned over to administration under the new county library law.

The Library Commission asked for changes in the Revision Bill to eliminate inconsistencies, and to harmonize the various acts and simplify the statement of the law as a whole. The function of the revisor has, however, been extended to cover the inclusion in the law of actual practice in effect generally among libraries in the state. Recognition has been given to the practice of levying money from general funds by special appropriation. An effort has been made to clear up the confusion prevailing in the organization of library boards.

Provision was also made for the substitution of schedules for the vouchers, in submitting bills for audit.

CERTIFICATION

Mary A. Smith, in speaking of the certification law, introduced in January and passed in June, took occasion to condemn the A. L. A. certification plan as "snobbish, undemocratic, and impractical," whereas "the Wisconsin plan is based on actual qualifications for entrance into library service," and has a good sound working basis. Cities of the first class are exempted from its provisions, as Milwaukee's Civil Service Commission opposed the act.

BOOKS AND READING

May Massee, editor of the *Booklist*, discussed some of the year's new books, including "Queen Victoria," "The New World of Islam," "The Manhood of Humanity," "New Voices," "The Bookman's Manual," "Three Soldiers," "To Let" and "Liliom."

Peter Wolter considered "Some Price Problems," emphasizing the primary fact that manufacturing costs keep up book prices. Paper and binding materials have declined somewhat in price, but printers are not willing to submit to reductions and binders usually follow the lead of the printers. While all costs have more than doubled since 1914, publishers' prices have not as a rule increased to any such extent. Publishers are laboring under great difficulties; there is need of a larger volume of business, and librarians are urged to help by getting more readers.

Professor C. R. Rounds spoke entertainingly on Wisconsin authors, more than one hundred and fifty of whom have attained notable positions in the field of literature. He urged the cultivation of pride in the "family tradition" of authorship, and the help of librarians in bringing to light the literary history of Wisconsin, and in stimulating present-day literary activity.

THE BOOK WAGON

In the afternoon Ida Faye Wright of Evanston gave an account of her book wagon experiences. The peculiar geographical and social situation of Evanston, with no east to west transportation lines, called for more than ordinary methods to furnish library service to the factory workers in the western section of the city. Hence the book wagon. Eleven hundred dollars was raised by popular subscription to inaugurate the work.

The library has benefited by the development away from the "institutional" idea and the creation of a democratic and sociable atmosphere, and this "locomotive branch" is economical as compared with regular branch service.

Sylvanus J. Carter spoke briefly on pensions for librarians, characterizing the prevailing type of pension plan as unsound and based on false principles. Latest authorities were cited to show what is the modern and approved actuarial method of establishing retirement systems.

On Wednesday morning the groups meeting for the discussion of administrative problems and for the school libraries section were combined for a joint session, when Harriet Long spoke on "The Library and the Study Club." The relations between the two have always been intimate; in fact, libraries have sometimes grown out of study clubs. Librarians should keep in closest touch with clubs, by helping to make up programs and by furnishing material. Systematic programs should be recommended to the clubs rather than miscellaneous topics. The commission and traveling libraries should be used in furnishing material, and the requests should come thru the local library, as the material will be sent thru this agency in any case.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Julia W. Merrill discussed progress in county library work in Wisconsin. Milwaukee and Antigo are the only counties having established county library systems. The matter has been brought before many county library boards and agitation started for the project, with varying success in the following counties: Brown, Taylor, Portage, Jackson, Rusk, Winnebago, La Crosse, Eau Claire, Rock, Marinette, Iowa, Shawano, Lincoln, Merrill, and Wausau. Marinette county is planning for a county book automobile. Iowa County has had valuable assistance from the Red Cross in its campaign.

The chief difficulties met with in attempting to introduce county libraries are that the large size of county boards makes them unwieldy and difficult to convince; the good roads movement absorbs their interest and funds to the exclusion of books; confusion exists in the minds of members between the old county traveling library system and the new plan. There is fear

that the city is going to get something from the county without making adequate return.

The discussion that followed showed that at least twenty cities give free library service to their respective counties. It was suggested that free service might be desirable to stimulate a desire for library service, so that when the county system question is brought before the county board the people will know the meaning of the movement and support it. Jealousy between rival cities in the same county was mentioned as a factor in forcing free library service in case one city offered it.

DUPLICATE PAY COLLECTIONS

Leila Janes discussed "Books 'Never in.'" The remedy, of course, is duplication of copies, but the question arises as to how far libraries should go in purchasing duplicates. The practice in Fond du Lac is to buy a second copy when there are three reserves in for a book, and to continue for each additional three until five, or in certain cases ten, copies have been added. One copy is always kept for the regular shelf and is not held on reserve. When there is much demand for a book after this duplication still more copies are added, for people want their new books directly and not even small libraries can wait long for a book to be approved before buying. Miss Smith gave an account of her "Renting Collection Annex," composed of expensive non-fiction books in great demand. Thirty weeks are allowed for a renting collection book to pay for itself, the cost price is divided by thirty, and the renting fee charged accordingly. This may be fifteen or fifty cents. The new collection is advertised in the newspapers, and within twenty-four hours not a book remains on the shelf, showing the willingness of the public to pay.

The Historical Society library has the greatest number of requests for genealogies, and it has been necessary to rule that genealogical books may not be sent out, as it badly cripples the service to do so, but the library gives to those requesting them the service of a trained genealogist.

WORK WITH SCHOOLS

The Racine system of reaching children thru the schools was described by Miss Caton.

The librarian makes personal visits to the schools at least twice a year, explaining what a library is, telling stories in the lower grades, and telling upper grades the extent of the library, its support by the city and its use to pupils and others. Another visit is made in the spring to each class to talk of books and stimulate reading. There has been no difficulty in giving these talks in the parochial schools.

Annie Nunns spoke on the University and its

lending problems. Complete co-operation between Madison libraries enables the University to give especially efficient lending service. Requests are referred to the library that can best fill them.

Lucy Thatcher spoke on the function of the normal school librarian, and Mr. Rice on teaching library work in schools. This instruction should be made definite, not incidental. The teacher librarians now being fitted for this work will be most efficient in giving children this necessary training.

TRUSTEES' SECTION

The program of the Trustees' Section was opened by William Pieplow, president of the Board of Trustees of the Milwaukee Public Library, and chairman of the section. C. B. Lester spoke on "The Budget," saying that a fair average percentage value of the four principal items of a budget would be: Salaries, forty-five per cent; books, periodicals and binding, twenty-five per cent; general operation, twenty-five per cent; maintenance and permanent improvements, five per cent. Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy discussed vacations, and Mary Shinnick made a detailed report of the "by-laws" as in effect in the library of Watertown. William J. Anderson, in presenting the subject of salaries, said that he did not believe it to be the function of the library trustee to guard the public treasury. There are properly constituted officials for that purpose. It is rather the trustee's business to promote the service of the library, and with this in view he will not seek to drive a hard bargain with library employees. He distinguished between a purely industrial or financial organization and an institution of the professional character of the library, and believed that professional services should be recognized and paid for. Speaking for the city of Madison, he told of considerable advances in library salaries and indicated that further increases were probable.

Officers were elected for the coming year as follows: President, Matthew S. Dudgeon, Milwaukee; vice-president, Jessie W. Bingham, Rhinelander; treasurer, Florence C. Day, Appleton; secretary, Vivian C. Little, Watertown.

SYLVESTER J. CARTER, *Secretary*.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twentieth annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association was held at Hutchinson October 17-20, with the largest attendance of librarians and trustees in the history of the K. L. A., there being one hundred registered and eighty-four present. The program was interesting and inspiring and the hospitality of Hutchinson much enjoyed and appreciated.

On Monday evening at the Public Library, President Mary C. Lee of Manhattan, presiding,

a word of welcome was given by the president of the Hutchinson Library Board, Mrs. F. D. Wolcott, to which Miss Lee responded. The address of the evening was delivered by Chancellor E. H. Lindley of Kansas University, his subject being "Wealth."

On Tuesday morning the report of the Committee on Legislation was given by W. H. Kerr, chairman. On suggestion of Mr. Kerr, Judge Freeman moved that a committee of five be appointed to plan the work of the Association in initiating the county library law thruout the state. Mr. Hefflefinger moved to amend that the committee be made three instead of five and that the committee not only make the plan but carry it out. The committee appointed was W. H. Kerr, chairman, Minnie J. Grinstead, and J. B. Hefflefinger. A committee was also appointed to make suggestions to the state codification committee on amalgamation of library interests in the state. Committee, Grace Derby, Judge Ruppenthal and Mr. Bigger. Much appreciation was expressed of the work of the committee on legislation in getting passed at the 1921 session of the legislature the county library law and the increase in library tax for cities of the second and third class.

Nora Daniel led an interesting discussion on "County Libraries—the Next Step in Kansas."

Julius Lucht spoke on "Raising the Standard of Librarianship." He said that librarians should have standards as do doctors and lawyers, and he presented a tentative plan outlined by Maud Shore by which librarians might obtain first, second or third class certificates. So strong was Mr. Lucht's appeal that Mr. Kerr moved that a committee of five be appointed to bring in a report at the next K. L. A. meeting giving a standard of certification of librarianship in Kansas, for consideration and adoption.

At noon a luncheon was given in the Tea Room, at which the librarians were divided into groups and held round-table discussions on their special lines. In the afternoon Minnie J. Grinstead of Liberal spoke in an interesting manner on the "Influence of the Public Library in the Community." J. B. Hefflefinger gave an informing talk on "Apportioning the Budget," saying that from forty-four to fifty-four per cent of the library income should be spent for salaries and from twelve to sixteen per cent for books. At four-thirty an automobile ride was enjoyed thru the courtesy of the Hutchinson Library Board. In the evening an address on "The Renaissance of Reading" was given by Frederic G. Melcher. Following the address Mr. Melcher showed a motion picture film of the work of the American Committee for Devastated France in establishing libraries.

On Wednesday morning the president, Miss Lee, gave an address full of helpful suggestions and outlined a definite program for the proper functioning of the Association. She suggested revision of the constitution, a standing publicity committee, a permanent committee on the appraisal of subscription books, the organization of a Kansas Library Commission, and an exchange of librarians for several months or a year. Mr. Kerr moved that a committee of three be appointed on revision of the constitution with Miss Lee as chairman. The motion was carried, and the names of Delia Brown and Clara Francis were added.

For the committee on the Kansas List of Children's Books, Miss Burgess, Wichita, chairman, reported, and a copy of the list of books selected by the committee was handed to each person present. Mr. Lucht read a very interesting report on District Meetings. Four one-day sessions had been held with a total registration of 115. The meetings proved a success in every way. Affiliation with the A. L. A. was explained by Mr. Manchester, who moved that the K. L. A. apply to the A. L. A. to become a chapter according to the new plan of membership. Mr. Kerr reported for the committee on Appraisal of Subscription Books, and said that it would be a good thing if every library board passed a law forbidding their purchase.

The afternoon program was devoted to books and reading. Miriam Clay read an excellent paper on "Selection of Books for Children." This was followed by an address on "Religious Books in the Public Library," by Rev. Seward Baker, of Hutchinson. Mrs. McCaughey spoke briefly on "Encouraging Children's Reading" and Miss Romig told what they had done and what they were planning to do for Children's Book Week in Abilene. Mr. Lucht moved to accept the invitation of St. Joseph, Mo., to meet in joint session with Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska for the next meeting in 1922. In the evening the K. L. A. enjoyed a banquet and dance at the County Club given by the Hutchinson Public Library Board.

Dora Kershner spoke on Thursday morning on how to care for and mend books. Florence Cass read a paper on "The Librarian's Own Reading." Mrs. Cass believed that every librarian should belong to some study club and take part in the program. Delia Brown of Salina was then given a short time for her question box, which brought out many problems of librarians.

Resolutions were passed thanking Chancellor Lindley, Mr. Melcher, Mrs. Grinstead, and all others who contributed to the rendering of a most successful program.

The Association gratefully acknowledged the work done by the committees on publicity and legislation, by whose untiring efforts the County Library Law became an accomplished fact, and recorded its recognition and full appreciation of what the Traveling Libraries Commission has meant to the K. L. A.

The nomination committee reported the following nominations: President, Willis H. Kerr; vice-president, Delia Brown; secretary, Mable Parks; treasurer, Odella Nation; member-at-large, Lida Romig.

ROBERTA T. MCKOWAN, *Secretary*.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Nebraska Library Association was held in Grand Island, October 13-17, with a good attendance from all parts of the state, including trustees as well as librarians.

Some progress has been made in the direction of county libraries, altho none have been organized at the present time. Jessie Glass, librarian of the Lincoln High School, reported that the publicity committee appointed at the last meeting, had sent letters to all the county superintendents in the state, in an effort to arouse interest in county libraries. Only a small percentage responded, and lack of funds prevented a further effort.

Anna V. Jennings, librarian at the Kearney Normal School, reported that a list of books for elementary schools, particularly selected for use in rural districts, had been compiled by herself and Lila Bowen of the Extension Department of the Omaha Public Library. This list was to have been printed by the State Department of Education, but since lack of funds prevented, it was made a bulletin of the Nebraska State Teachers' College, at Kearney.

A large portion of the time of this session was devoted to a discussion of rural problems in Nebraska, since library service is so inadequate for such communities. The subject was discussed from the standpoint of the county superintendent of schools, the county agent, the farmer and the librarian, in very helpful and inspiring talks. Prof. J. O. Rankin of the State University gave statistics compiled from a survey showing the amount and kind of reading matter in farm homes of the state. Prof. H. C. Filley of the State University gave an excellent list of books on farm economics, in the course of an inspiring talk on "The Farmer and the Library."

The program included a round table for trustees as well as one for librarians, this year. At both meetings there were very helpful discussions of current problems.

The Association was fortunate in its visitors this year. At one session, Keene Abbott, Nebraska author, gave a delightful reading of his story, "The Wind-Fighters," which is a keen and beautiful appreciation of life on the plains in the early days. The story may be found in the *Outlook* for January 12, 1916. Frederic G. Melcher of New York gave an inspiring talk, "A Book Renaissance," which was especially interesting to us who are so far from the center of book publishing.

At the closing business session it was voted that Nebraska co-operate with Missouri, Iowa and Kansas in an effort to have an inter-state library meeting next year. Considerable interest was also shown in plans for district meetings within the state, following the report given by Nellie Williams, on the district meeting held in Fairbury last spring. A committee was appointed to carry on the publicity work started during the past year. An attempt will be made to interest an influential citizen in each congressional district of the state, and work thru him. The ultimate aim is the county library.

Nebraska voted to apply for affiliation with the A. L. A. under the new ruling. It is also planned to carry on a campaign for A. L. A. membership among the librarians in the state.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Loretta Murphy, North Platte; first vice-president, Merlyn Anderson, Beatrice; second vice-president, Sara Gosselink, Fremont; secretary-treasurer, Czarina M. Hall, Omaha.

CZARINA M. HALL, *Secretary*.

UTAH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Utah Library Association held its ninth annual meeting in the Governor's Board Room, State Capitol, October 22, President Mary E. Downey, presiding. Sixty-five librarians and trustees were in attendance, the largest number at any meeting yet held by the Association.

The first Handbook of the Association to be printed, containing dates of organization and annual meetings, names of Presidents, lists of officers for 1921, constitution and by-laws, and the list of active members, followed by a list of members by towns and libraries, was distributed.

Preliminary to the program the following pertinent matters were suggested for consideration thru the day intervening before the Business Meeting and to be discussed at that time: the new by-laws relating to State Association affiliation with the A. L. A.; importance of the Handbook as a means of increasing membership; appointment of a membership committee; larger state association membership the fore-

runner of increased A. L. A. membership; suggestions to executive and other committees to follow constitution and by-laws; alteration of section five of the constitution to include only last three ex-presidents, instead of all, on the Executive Board, as the increasing number is becoming impractical.

In her president's address, "An Eastern, a Middle-West and a Western Problem in State Library Extension," Mary Elizabeth Downey gave her twenty-year study of the subject, illustrated by the states of Massachusetts, Ohio and Utah, showing differences in developing State extension work in various parts of the country, due to population, classes of people, area, climate, topography, transportation, cost, effort, affiliating agencies, appropriations, and departments of state thru which the work is done. She said that no common pattern could be used from state to state but that there must be adaptation in every case to suit the particular conditions, and ended by telling the varying conditions in the State of North Dakota, to which she had recently gone.

Reports of progress by librarians followed from county, public, corporation, secondary and normal school, college, agricultural college, and university libraries. While time could be given for samples only of what might have been told by all present, this part of the program was one of the most welcome to all listeners. G. Y. Cannon, due to illness of W. E. Ware, to whom the topic was assigned, gave the "Essentials in a Small Library Building," illustrating his talk by points in Utah libraries designed by the firm of Ware, Treganza and Cannon. Esther Nelson then described the University Library loan work thruout the state, which for the most part is done with the university graduates teaching in high schools, and extension correspondence students. The University is willing to meet any request so far as limitations permit. Discussion showed that like service was being rendered by Brigham Young University Library, the county and public libraries, and the agricultural college libraries.

The afternoon session opened with a talk by Mrs. Robert Forrester on "Co-operation Between the Branch Library and a Near-by Public School" in which she told of the work of her library with an adjoining school thru its principal. Lessons on the use of the library are planned and given to the children by the librarian. Orpha Keyser spoke of the "Classroom Libraries in the Salt Lake Schools" showing the development of the School Department of the Public Library recently established. Prof. J. E. McKnight gave an able address on what the teacher should know about a library and what

the teacher has a right to expect from the librarian.

Joanna H. Sprague in telling "What the Salt Lake Library is Doing for the Business Man," said that the staff addressed letters to people in the classified part of the City Directory mentioning books in the Library on the respective subjects and asking for recommendations of others. The result was a greatly increased use of the books in these classes both in the circulation and reference departments. Julia T. Lynch followed with an account of "The Spencer Clawson Music Collection," the first memorial collection of music books in the State, giving its history, contents and use. Prof. M. W. Poulson, speaking on "The Trustee and the Library," said the library trustee should have vision to plan for the future, co-operate with the librarian, understand the value of books and libraries, realize that the communities are composed of people with varied interests, and to have a budget, using money for service, not extravagance, but seeing that the money be spent and not put by for savings.

Apropos of Children's Book Week, Mrs. A. C. Blanchard gave a reading from her book "Carita," and Hester Bonham read an excellent paper on "The Coming Children's Book Week."

The report of the Resolutions committee in reference to Miss Downey said: "We congratulate the State of Utah for having had the valuable and efficient services of Miss Mary Elizabeth Downey who has acted as State Library Organizer and Secretary for the past eight years. Under her supervision our libraries have developed from a few unorganized book collections to more than fifty libraries with tax support. The movement for a book to every child, suited to his grade, in every school room, has swept the state. Due to her efforts we have made an enviable record in County Library organization, thirteen county libraries already being established. The service of many of our school libraries has been greatly increased. Because of her stimulus the secondary schools are in the midst of promising library development. We take this occasion to express our deep regret at her leaving our state and congratulate the State of North Dakota in securing her efficient services. We trust that the splendid foundation so well laid in Utah, will be continued with no less efficiency."

Other resolutions passed included expressions of appreciation to all who had contributed to the success of the meeting, and to the compilers of the Handbook. There was also one recording that the Association "favors the making of more adequate provision for our public schools for

the systematic teaching of the use of books and literature," and one deploring "the publication of juvenile books, the physical make up of which tends to endanger the eyesight of children," and recording the Association's pledge "to purchase and give shelf room to as little of such reading material as possible."

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, Prof. M. W. Poulson, Provo; first vice-president, Julia T. Lynch, Salt Lake; second vice-president, Cora Clark Stevens, Ogden; secretary-treasurer, Ireta Peters, Brigham; executive board, Ruth Kingsbury, Salt Lake; Amy Pratt, Kaysville.

IRETA PETERS, *Secretary*.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twelfth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association was held in the Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash., September 1st to 3rd, and can be regarded as a success in every essential respect.

The P. N. L. A's territory embraces the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Utah, the Canadian province of British Columbia and the territory of Alaska. The majority of the librarians enrolled in its membership, however, are located on the Pacific slope, and the decision to hold the Conference at the eastern side of Washington naturally precluded as large an attendance as in the three past years, when the Association met at Seattle, Vancouver and Portland. Nevertheless, more than a hundred librarians were in attendance.

The program, principally built around the needs and aims of the smaller libraries, was interesting in the subjects chosen, and these were placed in competent hands; the discussions were vigorous, and often entertaining. The Association was fortunate in having in President Stewart a stimulating and tactful personality, while Librarian Fuller, and the Spokane Library Board, planned such arrangements for the social entertainment of visitors as made the Conference memorable.

The address of the President, Helen G. Stewart, dealt principally with library budgets, their necessity, and their proportionate relations to other municipal expenditures. If libraries are to be centres of stimulation, of leadership, they must ignore the snare of the merely obvious; both the books added and the policies pursued must reflect, not merely the "safe and sane"—and commonplace—but something of the spirit of adventure that refuses to reject the new because of its novelty. Librarians should gauge

their profession in terms of its community responsibilities. They should adjust themselves to the needs of the mental, social, political and spiritual unrest of the present day, and work for, the day when people will make adequate appropriations for libraries with the same cheerfulness, the same sense of necessity and value, as they today do for utilities not any more requisite for the good of the community.

C. W. Smith presented the report of the Committee on Pacific Northwest Bibliography (see *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 1921, p. 722), and a cordial vote of thanks was extended him for his labors.

Lucile Fargo, of Spokane, in the absence of Mildred Pope, reported for the School Library Committee. The work of the Committee, the report showed, had taken two directions during the year, (1) the carrying out of the program of the A. L. A. Committee on Education, (2) regional follow-up work of the P. N. L. A. Committee of the preceding year. In prosecuting the former, questionnaires had been sent to all colleges, normal schools, public and state libraries, and state departments of education throughout P. N. L. A. territory, and the results forwarded to Harriet A. Wood, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Co-operation between the Library and the School. The Committee's report has been published in that of the Puget Sound English Teachers' Association, and its recommendations made a part of the new English course for high schools in the State of Washington.

One of the most valuable Committees of the P. N. L. A. is the Subscription Book Committee, of which Ruth Rockwood has for several years been chairman. The Committee recommended the quarterly publication of its findings, and suggested an effective and economical plan for doing this, which the Conference unanimously adopted. The report on War Records, by Miss Marvin, Oregon state librarian, recommended the continuation of the work, and the compilation of a check list of diaries and other war material for each of the states included in P. N. L. A. territory. Mr. Fuller reported that Spokane County had voted \$1,000 to the local Historical Society for this work. Miss Marvin also reported on the proposed joint conference of the P. N. L. A. and California Association. This has been a topic of common interest for three years, and it is hoped that arrangements may be made for Ashland, Medford or Crater Lake in 1923.

Mrs. H. E. Garber, Jr., of the Parmly Billings Library, Montana, brought to the Association the greetings of that State, explained the physi-

cal conditions that made speedy library progress difficult, and gave as the present outstanding needs an effective state organizer, and the development of the county libraries. Greetings from Idaho were presented by Jessie Fraser, of Twin Falls library, who stated that the library association of that state was six years old, and had drafted and promoted a state library law, defeated, however, last January.

At the Monday afternoon session, the President brought forward for discussion the suggestion that trustees of libraries that are institutional members of the Association automatically become members, qualifying on the institutional dues paid. The suggestion was adopted.

The topic for the afternoon was "Budgets," led by John Boynton Kaiser, Tacoma, with a paper on "New Financial Boundary Lines." Mr. Kaiser's conclusions were, that if librarians could justify their claims for increased financial support in terms of service—quantitative, qualitative and potential—they could retain their faith in the judgment of the people, who, after the submission of proper proof, would give libraries the necessary funds for enlarged and improved service.

Elizabeth B. Powell, Missoula Public Library, attempted an answer to the question "What Should we Do if our Appropriations were Trebled?" She believed the staff should be the first consideration. Salaries should be graded upward. Then she would advertise much more widely and systematically than is now possible. A mail order department should be inaugurated, the telephone service of the reference room be made better known. Enlarged work could be done with schools. No limit should be set on loans to adults. Hundreds of good, tho not new, books are in every library; these should be put in circulation—empty the shelves, rather than build more stacks! The items of upkeep being fixed, a great proportion of the increased revenue would naturally go to book purchases.

W. V. Vincent, of the Spokane Library Board, discussed library revenues and expenditures, using the Spokane library system as the basis and material for his presentation of underlying principles, and devoting his address largely to the bearings that income has on investment, expenditures and circulation. These points were clearly visualized in three large charts, in each of which circles were divided into segments, showing the proportions of total revenue each cost the citizens. Thus, the Spokane library investment is roughly, \$356,000, and of this the main library represents \$233,000, or 65.3 per cent, the three branches \$105,600, or 29.6 per cent, the five stores \$11,000—3.2%—and the

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schools \$7,000, or a little less than 2 per cent. The 1921 budget called for an income of \$75,847, of which the main library would absorb about \$52,000, the three branches \$17,748, and the five branch stores \$5,385. The percentages of cost in the main library were: office and order department 9.7; cataloging 5.4; reference 18.6; circulation (adult) 16.3; (juvenile) 9; janitors and upkeep 10.5. The total circulation of the system was 512,646, and it was notable that some of the sections that cost the citizens least in investment and upkeep were doing a proportionately large share of the circulation. Thus the five stores, with only 3.2 of municipal investment, and 7.1 of this year's expenditure, were doing 24 per cent of the system's circulation.

President Stewart read a paper by W. E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington, "Where Shall the Burden Rest?" printed in full in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of October 15.

In the discussion that followed these addresses Mr. Munn, of Seattle, pointed out the wisdom of securing, by special service, the co-operation of business men and city officials. There was general agreement that a per capita revenue of 50 cents was inadequate. President Stewart suggested that libraries might legitimately develop forms of specialized service, charging for them in the same way as duplicate book collections are loaned on a special fee, and that thus libraries need not be wholly dependent on taxation. Mrs. Garber pointed out that tho many library users were not tax payers, there was objection to library service being other than "free to all." Mr. Ridington stated that widely varying systems of assessment made a millage tax give widely varying library revenues in cities of similar population in the Canadian province of Ontario, and this fact led last year to the introduction of a per capita system of library tax.

The principal feature of the next day was an address by the Hon. Chas. M. Fassett, recently appointed Professor of Government in the University of Kansas, and for several terms Mayor of Spokane. He maintained that the facts of social, educational, economic, industrial and national history were all in support of his contention that the world is growing better, not worse, and he believed that the optimists should, as a matter of duty, challenge the assertions of the pessimists, and compel them to abandon their position.

"Country Libraries" was the general topic of the fourth session. The report of Cornelia Marvin, State Librarian, Oregon, was in her absence read by Miss Blair, and was, on the whole, a record of substantial achievement and progress.

"Three Unsolved Problems" were next dealt with—Montana, by Lucia Haley, University of Montana; Idaho, by Marian Orr, Idaho Falls; and British Columbia, by Herbert Killam, secretary of the British Columbia Library Commission. All had features in common—public indifference due to imperfect information, inability to carry on progressive library work because of lack of money, temporary and partial cessation of effort because of local conditions, and the difficulties imposed by vast geographical extent and costly and inadequate transportation facilities. In spite of these, reports of progress along certain and different lines came from each. Miss Orr reported forty-nine libraries in Idaho, and that the chief lack was of central state organization, while in British Columbia the lack of a taxable unit, and the absence of social cohesion due to so many small and separated communities living in remote valleys, had of necessity imposed a library policy which concentrated on the more thickly populated lower mainland.

Judson T. Jennings' report for the State of Washington, read by Ralph Munn, told of the activities during the year of the committee appointed by the Washington section of the P. N. L. A. at the last Conference for the enactment of a county library law for Washington. Two laws had been submitted, one by the Committee, another by Mr. Elliott of Walla Walla, but died in the Committee of the Senate, so that the library law of Washington to-day remains as it was in 1915. Mr. Jennings suggested that future work be undertaken from a different starting point. Instead of a county library law being advocated by librarians, the requests for enactment ought to come from such organizations as the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Grange, farmers and country residents who desire and need library service.

Anne M. Mulheron, Library Association of Portland, then spoke on "Specialization, its Fitness and its Future in Relation to Public Libraries." There is to-day, perhaps a tendency to over-specialization, over-balancing normal library work by trying to give special service to too small groups. In the larger cities, where special libraries exist there should be cordial co-operation with the public library. In planning specialties in a public library, the size and arrangement of the building are important factors, some library systems, such as Cleveland, being in a large measure the outgrowth of the limitations and opportunities imposed or afforded by the physical plant.

Fanny E. Reynolds, Seattle Public Library, next discussed "Books for the Blind," and strongly advocated centralization of the books for

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the blind in one or two libraries for each state in the whole P. N. L. A. territory, as individual libraries have inadequate collections. She suggested that a union catalog be prepared, in both printed and embossed type, and that every blind reader be provided with a copy in the embossed, and every library one in the ink, print. Miss Reynolds suggested the appointment of a committee to select titles of new purchases, and thus prevent duplication, and she was appointed by the President to act as head of a committee, to report before the close of the Conference. This committee endorsed her suggestions, and recommended the Washington State Library as a clearing house.

Ralph Munn, reference librarian, Seattle, discussing "Business Libraries," gave as the reason that smaller libraries hesitate to inaugurate a special service for business men the general belief that such a service would be too expensive. But there is no need, in a small library, to undertake the work on the large and costly scale of Newark and Indianapolis, because a large part of the enquiries of the business men of smaller cities can be answered from the ordinary reference tools. He emphasized the importance of government documents, which, tho "about as popular as influenza in a small library," cost almost nothing, and contain information not to be found in the most expensive books. He strongly urged that, to offset the disadvantage under which the small library labors in having no way in which it can learn of the publication of this valuable free material, the *A. L. A. Booklist* should publish selected lists of free publications.

Miss Fossler's paper on technical libraries was read by Mrs. Segrist. It was a carefully compiled compendium covering the scope and opportunities of such libraries, with explanatory illustrations from the Portland Library system.

M. H. Douglass, librarian of the University of Oregon, surveyed "The Extension Activities of State University Libraries." It costs the various states, on an average, something over \$600 per head for each student within the state universities. Consequently, Mr. Douglass asserted, it is good ethics, good politics and good economics for these institutions to be of the greatest possible value. Hence all of them are emphasizing and developing extension work. In this the university libraries are doing their share. The University of Oregon library, in the first half of 1921, sent thru the mail 562 packages, containing 1875 books. Either directly, or thru the State library, the municipal or county libraries draw on the University library to meet exceptional demands, such as foreign language

books, and special book material on exceptional subjects. Twice a month the University of Oregon Library mails to all libraries in the state a list of its new accessions, and from time to time issues complete or selected lists of books it has on certain subjects.

A committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Hitt, Miss Mulheron and C. W. Smith, to consider the affiliation of the P. N. L. A. as a regional section of the A. L. A.

Group sections, each dealing with some phase of library organization, administration or technique held meetings. The Small Libraries section was in charge of Mrs. Garber, that on Branch Library Problems of Edith Vermeule, Seattle, of Circulation, Ora Maxwell, Spokane, and Reference Work, Marie Hardy, Spokane.

Pauline Madden, Chouteau County Free Library, Fort Benton, discussed "The Trained Assistant" on Friday afternoon. She dealt with the personal as well as the professional qualifications, and emphasized the necessity of careful choice, because in many cases finances would prevent the appointment of more than one trained assistant. She recommended that library schools should recognize in the county library a field requiring special consideration in their curricula, and that lecturers with practical knowledge of all phases of county work, and real understanding of local conditions in the various states, should prepare students to meet the new conditions imposed by, and inherent in, all county library work.

Next followed one of the principal addresses of the Conference, given by Rt. Rev. F. W. Keator, Bishop of Olympia. Modestly disclaiming any intention or right to "hold the mirror up to nature," and speaking simply as a lifelong advocate and friend of the library movement, Bishop Keator discussed libraries and librarians with knowledge, sympathy, and genial humor. He said that, on the social side, the library is one of democracy's surest safeguards. The world is not suffering, as some assert, from too much education, but from forms of education that emphasize the selfish and the partial rather than the true and the universal. The librarian thru whose spirit flow the wide currents of humanity, whose sympathies are in contact with all points of view, can accomplish much in these days of difficulty, and thru professional service can render a notable contribution to human progress.

George W. Fuller, librarian of Spokane, followed with "Some Reflections on the Library Profession," a paper that ably discussed some fundamental aspects of present day librarianship, sketched the development of the profession in recent years, and set forth his own attitude

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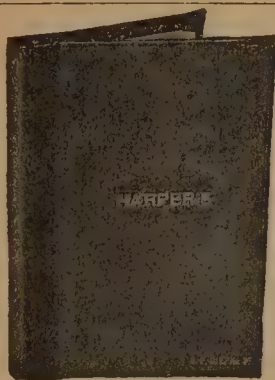
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to the problems of the present and the near future.

A book review symposium was conducted by Rebecca Wright, of the Seattle Public library in the evening. Two minute annotations of "Books That Have Given Me a Jolt" were given by a score of librarians, and eight or ten citizens of Spokane.

At the final session, on Saturday morning, affiliation with the A. L. A. was authorized, and the incoming president instructed to appoint a delegate. Trustees of libraries that are "institutional members" of the Association are henceforth, and automatically, members of the P. N. L. A. The suggested appointment of a County Library Committee was held over for further consideration. Olympia, Wash., was decided on as the meeting place of the next Conference. Miss Nason presented the report of the Committee on Membership, which recommended the compilation of a membership list by states, to be included in the next Proceedings. This was adopted.

John Ridington, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented its report, which consisted largely of appreciation and thanks to all the Spokane institutions and citizens whose kindness and hospitality had done much to make the Conference successful and enjoyable, and to the invited speakers, Hon. C. H. Fassett and Rt. Rev. Frederick W. Keator, Bishop of Olympia, for their addresses.

Officers for the coming year are: President: Judson T. Jennings, librarian, Seattle Public Library; first vice-president, Anne M. Mulheron, librarian, Library Association of Portland, Ore.; second vice-president, Pauline Madden, librarian, Chouteau County Library, Fort Benton, Mont.; secretary, M. H. Douglas, librarian, University of Oregon Library, Eugene, Ore.; treasurer, Elena A. Clancy, Order Department, Tacoma Public Library.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

THE first meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club, for the year 1921-1922 was held Monday evening, November 14, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of The Free Library of Philadelphia, Asa Don Dickinson, the president, in the chair.

Mr. Dickinson spoke of the great loss to the library world of Philadelphia, and to the scholarship world in general in the death of Dr. Morris Jastrow, and suggested that all the members of the Pennsylvania Library Club who could do so, attend the Jastrow Memorial Meeting, the object of which is to make plans to raise funds that the portrait of Dr. Jastrow, now on

exhibition in the University Library, might be purchased for the University of Pennsylvania.*

Mr. Dickinson then introduced George H. Rigby, who related some of his experiences as a dealer in old books, from his early days as a bookseller's assistant, up to his final setting up in business for himself. Mr. Rigby said that Edward Newton had in the *Atlantic Monthly* referred to him as "The eccentric bookseller of Philadelphia." Mr. Rigby said he was glad that Mr. Newton had added "in Philadelphia," as it made him feel less lonesome, and if, by "eccentric" was meant "personality," then he had no objection to the term.

In these days of contracted living quarters and vest pocket editions, folios and large books generally have had a hard blow, Mr. Rigby said, and yet during the last six months he has sold two sets of Napoleon's "Egypt," in twenty-one gigantic volumes, "Versailles Gallery" in nineteen imperial folio volumes, and Roberts' "Holy Land," in six folio volumes.

Mr. Rigby's inclination towards illustrated books was given a great impetus by the advent of the Clarke sale in 1910, one of the most interesting collections of books ever amassed by citizens of Pennsylvania. In this collection was to be found all the grand old folios, the great monumental works of the past, such as Napoleon's "Egypt," Kingsborough's "Mexico," "Boydell Gallery," Owen Jones' "Alhambra," a complete set of Piranesi, Du Sommerard's "Middle Ages," Taylor's "Picturesque Voyages in France," which Mr. Rigby purchased for The Free Library of Philadelphia. In this Clarke collection was also a set of Motley's "Dutch Republic," upon which Mr. Clarke had expended some \$35,000, no doubt the most costly extra-illustrated work ever attempted. Mr. Rigby bought this last named set for Mr. Clarke's son, at a cost of \$1,000 a volume, a total cost of \$28,000 for the set.

Many factors, Mr. Rigby said, enter into the matter of the price of a book, such as auction records and dealers' prices. These again are affected by the number of copies issued, the frequency with which they come into the market, again by the briskness or dullness of trade and by weather or other conditions removing competition.

The president warmly thanked the speaker and a reception followed.

MARTHA LEE COPLIN, *Secretary*.

*Dr. Jastrow died suddenly on June 23rd. At the memorial meeting on November 22nd the portrait referred to above, which was painted by Wayman Adams was presented to the University by friends of Dr. Jastrow. John Ashurst and Asa Don Dickinson represented the Pennsylvania Library Club.—Ed. L. J.

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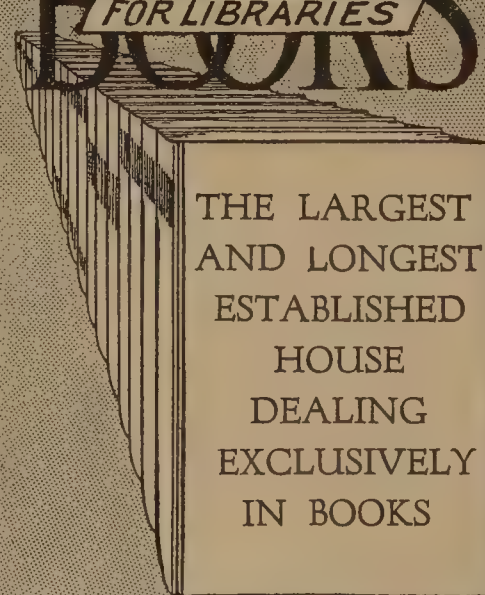
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To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I wish to endorse most heartily the words of Mr. Dana in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of November first on the subject of the certification of librarians.

It used to be the pride of modern libraries that the chains were removed from books and no longer would we see in the present day fetters attached to folios as were pictured in the mediaeval libraries, but unfortunately the tendency has lately increased to put the fetters on the librarians that were removed from the books. More and more governmental supervision and a Procrustean bed is being used as a standard of measurement for those who work in public libraries. It was a shock to my conception of free democratic American institutions when at the Mount Washington library conference in 1909, when the subject of revising the constitution was considered I found that the rank and file of the members of the A. L. A. were prohibited from making any motions in meetings of the Association except a motion to adjourn, or a vote of thanks to the speaker. It seemed to me at the time, and still seems, a most undemocratic and unnecessary regulation. I protested at the time, but it was a *vox clamantis in deserto*. It made no impression on the audience who were more deeply impressed with the *ipse dixit* of certain leaders in the library world who showed the way—it was for others to follow. Any matter of importance was first to be presented to the Council, and if the superior wisdom of this body deemed it wise, it could be brought to the attention of the meetings for discussion. I appreciate the reasons that dictated this rule; to avoid long-drawn discussion on the introduction of matters more or less trivial, or revolutionary material which might be carried with a rush against the sober better sense of the Association, but in spite of these more or less cogent reasons, I strongly feel that the great body of the librarians in convention assembled are not given free enough rein, and it certainly is an ostensible badge of inferiority when they are practically told they must not speak until spoken to. Since then the bands have been tighter drawn, and we now find that in some parts of our land of the free no books are to be bought for the libraries unless they receive the sanction and the distinction of being listed in the *A. L. A. Booklist*, and now

later comes the proposition, swallowed "hook, bait, and sinker" by the association that every worker in the library shall perforce spend at least one year in a library school. I have no disposition to criticize the training as given in the library schools. They are useful institutions and are doing good work. I have had occasion to use to advantage assistants who have had the benefit of library school training, and with satisfactory results. I have also had in certain positions in the library those who have not had the advantage of special library school training, and they in their places have held their own to the satisfaction of the library and the public; but, to make a hard and fast rule that no one shall be eligible for library work without the training as given in library schools and being certificated by a State board is to my mind obnoxious in the highest degree, and I cannot believe that the sober second sense of the people in the Association, and out of it, is going to stand for it. Governmental machinery has invaded our methods of living, and even the constitution of the United States has been burdened with one or more amendments restricting our liberties. I thoroly believe that the libraries should set an example of domestic self-government not interfered with in its administration by force from above. We do not care to have meddling, even with best intentions, carried to the degree that will rob a community of its liberty of action.

GEORGE H. TRIPP, *Librarian.*
New Bedford, Mass.

From a friendly letter to the Editor we quote the following:

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- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BARNES, 1907 S., Librarian of the Auburn (Ind.) Public Library has resigned, and is succeeded by Mrs. Charles Manuel, 1911 S.

BARNETT, Claribel R., vice-president of the American Library Association, represented the A. L. A. at a conference of organizations supporting the Towner-Sterling Educational Bill on October 1st and 2nd in Washington.

BOSTWICK, Arthur E., has been appointed trustee to represent workers in the library field for the Foundation for the Blind which will hold its first meeting in New York City on November 28th.

CLARK, Gertrude, 1921 S., is working on the organization of the library school collection of the New York Public Library Library School.

CRAIGIE, Annie, 1916 S., has been made librarian of the Fredonia (N. Y.) Public Library.

ENDICOTT, Edith, 1913 C. P., appointed instructor in the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh, with charge also of the apprentice class conducted by the Library.

FORBES, Leila G., 1911 P., librarian of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia, appointed librarian of the State Normal School at Montclair, N. J.

GIBLIN, Esther, 1916 P., appointed librarian of St. Francis College, Brooklyn.

GLASGOW, Stella R., 1915 W. R., appointed librarian at Fort Sheridan (Ill.).

GRAVEZ, Clara, 1916 P., of the Cleveland Public Library staff, appointed assistant libra-

rian of the Technical Library of the New Jersey Zinc Company, Palmerton, Pa.

HEILMAN, Lura F., 1912 C. P., has gone to Portland, Oregon, as librarian of District 6 of the United States Forest Service.

LEAVITT, Luella Katharine, has resigned her position as librarian of the People's Library, Newport, R. I.

McBAIN, Margaret, for fifty years librarian of the Owosso (Mich.) Public Library, resigned at the end of October. The Library organized shortly after the Civil War, by the Ladies' Library Association, was taken over by the City in 1912, and in 1913 a \$20,000 Carnegie Building was erected. Frances Jones succeeds Mrs. McBain.

McDOWELL, Ella, 1914 S., appointed municipal reference librarian of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

McKINSTRY, Ruth E., 1917 P., librarian of the World's Student Christian Federation, becomes assistant librarian of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton, on January 1.

MARSHALL, Mary K., 1914 W. R., appointed classifier in the Detroit (Mich.) Public Library.

MOON, Edith C., 1913 C. P., appointed head of the school libraries of Evanston (Ill.)

OBERLY, Eunice Rockwood, librarian of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, died from diphtheria on November 5. Born in 1878, she graduated from Vassar in 1900, immediately after which she entered library work in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library. Her charge of the Bureau of Plant Industry Library, which she developed into one of the largest and most important of the department's libraries, dates from 1908. Her bibliographical work on plant pathology was published currently in *Phytopathology*, her list of plant pathology references in the publications of the Department of Agriculture appeared as a publication of the Department library, and she was working on a list on the same subject covering the State Experiment Stations' publications at the time of her death. Her readiness to give her energy and enthusiasm for the public service was known to her many associates outside the profession, as it was to librarians, who will remember her contributions to the professional journals and to the discussions of the national and local library organizations of which she was a valued member.

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PATTERSON, Lillian N., 1910 W. R., appointed reference librarian Mt. Union College library, Alliance, Ohio.

PETTY, Annie F., has resigned the Chairmanship of the North Carolina Library Commission, and the Librarianship of the State Normal College for Women, and has been unanimously chosen Assistant Secretary of the Commission.

SAXE, Mary E., librarian, Westmont (P. Q.) Public Library spoke before the Woman's Council and before the Daughters of the Empire on "The Librarian's Opportunity to Promote the Reading of Canadian Literature" in connection with Canadian Authors' Week, celebrated all over the Dominion during the week of November 21st.

SEARS, Minnie Earl, has recently returned to New York City after a five months' trip in Europe. Part of her time abroad was spent in visiting foreign libraries.

TOWSLEY, Lena G., 1913 P., recently librarian of the New York Bar Association Library, has become children's librarian at the public library of Everett, Wash.

VENN, Mary, 1921 N. Y. P. L., has been appointed Librarian of the Manual Training High School Library of Indianapolis.

WHEELER, Joseph L., librarian Public Library

of Youngstown, Ohio, who is on leave of absence and living in Fair Haven, Vt., has been appointed by Gov. Hartness a member of the Vermont Free Library Commission to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Walter P. Smith, until next spring.

WHITTEMORE, Mildred, 1915 S., appointed reference librarian at the Radcliffe College Library.

Further appointments of members of the class of 1921 of the Carnegie (Pittsburgh) Library School are: Rose M. Barber and E. Irene Franklin, assistants in the catalog department of the Indianapolis Public Library; Myrtle Crockett, assistant, catalog department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Mary J. Crowther, branch librarian Gardner (Mass.) Public Library; Ruth B. Miller, children's librarian, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mary C. Oliphant, assistant in the Lincoln School Library, New York City; Catherine L. Van Horn, children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Claire U. Cable, Dorothy C. Cady and Elizabeth Whitaker, assistants, children's department Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Dilla L. Whittemore, assistant librarian Allegheny High School Library, Pittsburgh; Grace D. Latta, cataloger University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville.

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